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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 16

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'CHISHIH NIENTAI' COMMENTS ON BRZEZINSKI'S FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH

Hong Kong CHISHIH NIENTAI in Chinese No 116, 1 Sep 79 pp 46-47 HK

[Article by Kuang Piao: "Brzezinski Views the International Situation"]

[Text] Assistant to the United States President for National Security Affairs Brzezinski attended and spoke at a meeting of the International Platform Association held in Washington on 2 August. In his speech, he gave a general exposition of the international situation and U.S. foreign policy. It is common knowledge that Brzezinski has a great influence on U.S. foreign policy decisions. Therefore his opinion represents to a great extent the Carter administration's viewpoint on foreign policy. Because the Carter administration has just recently carried out a reshuffle, Brzezinski's speech can help us look at the present and future trends of U.S. foreign policy.

#### View on the Times

In his speech, he first talked about his viewpoint of the times. He noted: We are living through an era of the most extensive and intensive political change in human history. Never before at one time have peoples been subjected to so many political upheavals, to so many competing political ideologies, to so much rapid growth in mass political awareness in the present era. This is an era of a genuine global political awakening. Just 40 years ago a few nations in Europe and North America monopolized international politics. However, this kind of era is gone forever. We are witnessing an era of redistribution of global power including the redistribution of political and economic powers.

What are the motive forces and sources of changes in the world? He held that the forces which demand a redistribution of power come primarily from over 100 newly independent nation-states--each struggling to establish its own political identity, each with insistent economic demands, each coping with accelerating social change. In the years ahead, what we now call the developing countries will increase their share of the world's goods. The industrial countries will rely more and more heavily on raw materials produced by the new and developing countries. And by the end of this century, 80 percent of the world's people will live in the

developing world. And the people it represents will be increasingly literate, informed and politically assertive. They will demand still bigger global political and economic arrangements. Brzezinski predicted that these global changes will continue and deepen and that a phenomenon like OPEC is only a surface symbol of a deeper transformation of global power.

Furthermore, he held that another characteristic of this era is the "unconventional conflict" and that a nation's internal conflicts have more widespread influence. As a result of this development these internal conflicts pose opportunities and temptations for external intervention. Brzezinski noted that all these changes demand from the American people clear understanding and reasoned response.

#### The U.S. Role

What kind of role should the United States play in this era of rapid change? Brzezinski held that it is difficult to block various types of changes. To try to do so would be to condemn the United States to political isolation and futility. Instead, the U.S. central foreign strategy must be to help shape the transformation in ways that are constructive and fair. In other words, this formulation means that it is imperative to lead the development of this historical trend promoted by developing countries in a direction favorable to the United States.

In what way can the United States achieve this goal? Brzezinski then listed the Carter administration's diplomatic achievements scored in recent years. They included the signing of the Panama Canal treaties, the formulation of the NATO long-term defense program, the Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt, normalization of relations with China, a framework for the common funds for assisting developing nations, the conclusion of the SALT II agreements and the conclusion of the multilateral trade agreement. He noted: These are real and concrete achievements and each bears a direct relationship to the others; each is part of the central design to make the U.S. constructively relevant to a world of turbulent change. In addition to these concrete achievements, he pointed out that the Carter administration's commitment to human rights has generated great international awareness.

#### On U.S. Military Power

With regard to military power, Brzezinski held that only by maintaining adequate military power can the United States steer the world's change in a direction favorable to the United States. He held that only strong defenses permit the United States to be patient in the face of developments. He noted that the steady build-up of Soviet strategic nuclear forces over more than a decade and a half has gone well beyond any reasonable need of the USSR to deter attacks on itself. Therefore, the United States must also energetically strengthen its strategic nuclear forces, and a conventional



capability as well, sufficient to deter or rebuff any enemy attack. He held that the Carter administration has done a lot of work on this and that the administration will continue to make great efforts.

However, his so-called defense work not only covers the United States but also covers U.S. allies and U.S. interests abroad. He said that West Europe, the Middle East and the Far East are the three vital strategic zones in the world. To safeguard the interests in these zones, the United States must assure that it has the reach and the means to project its power where it is needed. He held that in this task the United States should consult, collaborate with, and respond to requests of its allies and friends in each area. He held that the United States remains the leader and must bear the relatively greater burdens of that role.

He then said that the Carter administration has made every effort in the three important zones. In West Europe, the United States is trying its best to upgrade the overall conventional capabilities of the NATO alliance and to improve its allies' nuclear weapons. In the Middle East, the United States is cooperating with friendly nations and its nearby military presence can assure the security of the U.S. interests in the Middle East. In the Far East, the United States is working closely with Japan and South Korea to maintain security in the Far East. Moreover, the normalization of relations with China has enhanced the stability of the Far East, and the United States will continue to widen these relations. With regard to many regional conflicts and Soviet expansionist activities in various regions over the past few years, Brzezinski's speech seemed to be rather powerless. He pointed out that the United States recognizes the growing danger that internal conflicts in various countries could escalate into international confrontations. The United States opposes the direct and indirect exploitation of such conflicts. He admitted that the United States has taken a restrained attitude toward quite a few recent upheavals. However, he only said that the United States expects other countries to similarly abstain from intervention in the upheavals.

#### On Imposing Restrictions on the Arms Race

Although Brzezinski talked about strengthening military forces, he also stressed the importance of arms control. He noted that the arms race will not only increase the economic burdens on the countries concerned but will also bring about the danger of crisis and conflict. Therefore to control arms by agreement is to the U.S. advantage.

With regard to the SALT II agreement which is a controversial issue inside the United States, Brzezinski held that the agreement can strengthen the world's stability and that it gives equal treatment to both the United States and the Soviet Union. It sets significant limits on the qualitative improvements permitted in the area of strategic offensive missiles. The more important thing is that the agreement creates a psychological and political climate that makes a nuclear war far less

likely. He admitted that the agreement does not end the strategic arms competition between the two countries. However, the agreement paves the way for concluding new SALT agreements in the future. Furthermore, he also admitted that in the face of military and political challenges from the USSR, the United States should strengthen its arms. However, under the pressure of inflation, low productivity and low growth, the United States must strive to impose restrictions on the arms race.

#### Postscript

Generally speaking, Brzezinski's speech put forward quite a few problems in U.S. foreign affairs which must be urgently solved. His formulations basically conform with the real international conditions. He predicted that developing countries will become even stronger and admitted that this is an irresistible trend. Compared with ordinary politicians in the West, he is a farsighted one. However, in the face of various changes which are detrimental to U.S. interests, he failed to put forward any effective measure to resolve them. He avoided the important and dwelled on the trivial and listed some diplomatic achievements scored by the Carter administration. However, these so-called achievements are far from meeting the needs of steering the world's change in the direction favorable to the United States. In a word, as a superpower whose politics, economy and military affairs are going downhill, the United States has to meet the trend promoted by developing countries and also has to meet another rising hegemony. Brzezinski's speech reflected the fact that the United States' will to safeguard its interests somewhat exceeds its power and that the United States has shown a somewhat helpless feeling toward quite a few changes which are detrimental to its own interests.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'XINHUA' REPORTS CURRENT DEBATE ON FRANCE'S DEFENSE STRATEGY

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1615 GMT 1 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] Paris, 1 Sep--According to XINHUA reporter Yao Yun, a great debate on military strategy is now underway in France. People in political and military circles have issued statements and magazines carried articles and commentaries on the subject in the past several days. The central issue in the commentaries is: at a time when Soviet military strength is rapidly growing and European security is facing a serious threat, should French military strategy evolve from "independent defense" based on the country's own "nuclear might," as emphasized in the past, to a "collective defense" in conjunction with other West European countries, as emphasized at present.

This debate has been going on for some time. When the European Council was holding direct elections in June this year, a book "European Island" (the purpose of which is to draw a comparison between Europe and Hiroshima which was atom-bombed) was published with a subtitle: "Build Up Europe With a Stronger Defense." The contention of the authors of this book is: With the Soviet Union frenziedly engaging in arms expansion and the United States retrenching, Europe will become a "gambling stake" between the two superpowers; Europe will also become "collateral" controlled by the Soviet Union and also its "prey." The authors of this book also cite figures to show that Europe is subject to the threat of 8,000-12,000 Soviet nuclear warheads, 600-700 SS-20 guided missiles and backfire bombers. The Soviet Union is absolutely superior militarily. The authors hold that France alone does not have the power to safeguard European and its own security and therefore must support a European collective defense.

The 20 August issue of NOVELLE OBSERVATEUR carried statements by General George (Bess), former chairman of the French National Defense Research Foundation, and former Minister Alexander (Sanguinetti). The argument by these two influential persons is quite similar to that embodied in the book "European Island," but with more salient features. They hold that after the signing of SALT II, the United States and the Soviet Union will on the one hand step up quantitative competition in nuclear weapons, while

on the other hand the U.S. nuclear umbrella for Europe will become more unreliable. Europe therefore must build up its own defense, but France cannot do it alone. France must enter a partnership with West German industry, which means that West Germany should be allowed to produce and control nuclear weapons. The dropping of such a "political bomb" naturally had a strong impact and aroused discussion. Some people approved, others had misgivings and others were opposed.

The French public's urge to strengthen West European defense obviously does not set very well with the hegemonists in the Kremlin. TASS and IZVESTIYA fiercely attacked the book "European Island." Recently, TASS again carried a commentary attacking the statements made by (Bess) and (Sanguinetti) as symbols of "militarist spirit" and slandered them for drumming up the "arms race." TASS also attempted to strain relations between France and West Germany.

This new debate is being held in France at a time when the Soviet threat to West Europe is becoming more noticeable. It also has a strong impact on West Germany and other West European countries. It seems that such a debate will help people make a somber evaluation of the situation so as to cope with the danger they are now facing.

CSO: 4005

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### UN, FRANCE HOLD INFORMATION SCIENCE COURSE IN BEIJING

Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 3 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA)--A training course in information science sponsored jointly by the China Scientific and Technical Information Institute under the State Scientific and Technological Commission, UNESCO and the French National Bureau of Scientific and Technical Information, opened here this morning. It is organized following an agreement signed with UNESCO in 1978.

Present at the opening ceremony were Yang Yunyu, vice-minister of education and secretary-general of the National Commission of China for UNESCO and diplomatic officials from the French Embassy in China.

A message of greetings sent from Geneva by Dr. S. Flache, chairman of the inter-organization board for information systems and assistant director general of the World Health Organization, was read at the ceremony.

After the opening ceremony, Professor V. Slamcka of the School of Information and Computer Science at the Georgia Institute of Technology in the United States, gave a lecture on "The State of the Art of Information and Communication Technology."

Forty researchers, technicians and teachers are to be trained in the course. They come from thirty-one units, including scientific and technical information institutes, libraries, universities and colleges and other scientific research units. During the course, six specialists from the United Nations and the French National Bureau of Scientific and Technical Information will teach the latest techniques in the automatic information and on-line system.

The course is the first of its kind to be held in China. It will close on September 28.

CSO: 4020



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ROMANIAN FILM WEEK OPENS IN BEIJING

Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 21 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA)--Three Romanian feature films will be shown between August 22 and 28 in Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin and 13 other Chinese cities.

"Puterea Si Adevarul," "Clipa" and "Instanta Amina Pronuntarea" reflect the enthusiasm of the Romanian people in their socialist construction and their communists who uphold truth in struggles in defence of the people's interest.

An opening ceremony was held at the capital theatre here this morning for the week which was arranged in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Romania.

In a speech, Chen Po, director of the Cinema Bureau of the Ministry of Culture, praised the Romanian people for the tremendous achievements they have won in all fields under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Government headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. He said that cinema in Romania is developing vigorously. The Chinese people have by now enjoyed dozens of Romanian films and are deeply impressed by them.

A Chinese film week would be held in Romania on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China in coming October. The reciprocal film weeks in each other's country showed new development of the friendship between the people of China and Romania and the cultural exchanges between the two countries. This would contribute to mutual understanding and friendship between the people and their cinema artists, he said.

The other speaker at the opening ceremony was Aristide Moldovan, director of the film studio "Alexandru Sahia," who has come specially for the occasion. He said that the three films which will be shown during the week represented the main stream and prevalent style in Romanian cinema art. Through these films, he said, the Chinese people would get a deeper understanding of the situation in Romania and the achievements the Romanian people had won on all fronts.

The ceremony was followed by a film show attended by Romanian ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Mrs Dumitrescu, together with Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Wang Lanxi and Zhou Erfu, Assistant Foreign Minister Lin Zhong, and Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Lin Lin. They were shown the Romanian colour feature film "Puterea si Adevarul" (Power and Truth).

Over 1,200 people in the Chinese capital attended the opening ceremony.

CSO: 4020

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'RENMIN RIBAO' ARTICLE WELCOMES JAPANESE FILM WEEK

Beijing XINHUA in English 0134 GMT 5 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)--Sino-Japanese friendship is blooming on the screen and in the hearts of the peoples of the two countries, says an article by Yuan Wenshu of the Union of Chinese Cinema Workers, on the opening of the Japanese film week in China.

Carried in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY, the article expresses welcome to the Japanese film delegation and the visiting group from the Japanese Film World and Japanese journalists who came with the delegation.

"Ai Toshī" (Undying Love), the article says, is on a old topic, presented in a new way. It has artistic originality both in the directing and photography.

"Oginsama" (Princess Sama) presents one aspect of the Japanese society and politics during the 16th century through a tragic love story.

"Senseino Tssushinbo" (My Teacher) is a lively description of the education of children. It stimulates thinking in teachers, parents and students.

"Kinkanshyoku" (Annular Solar Eclipse) describes factional strife in Japanese political circles in the 1960s. The description is daring and the acting earnest.

"Tatsunoko Taro," a colour cartoon film, relates a Japanese folk tale.

Chinese audiences are familiar with Japanese films. One important way to promote mutual understanding and friendship is through film exchanges. These five films help Chinese audiences gain a deeper understanding of Japanese life but are beautiful. "We wish the second Japanese film week every success," the article says.

CSO: 4020

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'RENMIN RIBAO' COMMENTS ON EARLY CHINESE PRESENCE IN THE AMERICAS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 79 p 6 HK

[Historical notes on exchanges between China and foreign countries by Fang Zhongfu [2075 0112 3940]: "New Material Evidence Showing Chinese Were the First To Arrive on American Continent"]

[Excerpts] Were the Chinese the first to arrive on the American continent?

Since French scholar (Kinler), who based himself on our "Book of the Liang Dynasty," raised this question in 1761, scholars in many countries have attached importance to it. There have been divided opinions. Based on unearthed cultural relics in America and records in the "Book of the Liang Dynasty," some foreign scholars believe that China had exchanged with Mexico as early as 458 A.D. Thus, they drew the conclusion that 1,000 years before Columbus discovered the American continent, the Chinese had reached America. But which route did the Chinese take to reach America? Was it the northern overland or sea route or the southern route across the Pacific? This key problem still remains unclear.

Not long ago, Dr James (Moriarty), an archaeologist of San Diego State College in the United States, wrote a letter to our well-known Chinese archaeologist Jia Lanpo saying: "Due to a series of new discoveries, evidence is being provided to show that the Chinese crossed the Pacific before Columbus discovered America." What is the evidence? It is the "stone anchor."

According to the letter, there were two "stone anchor" discoveries. One involved two "cylindrical" and one "regular triangle-shaped" manmade stone articles.

Therefore, (Moriarty) held that "all these discoveries have further confirmed my view about the possibility of the Chinese crossing the Pacific before Columbus discovered America."

Our country has a long history of using stone anchors. For instance, a stone anchor from the bow of a porcelain boat was excavated from an Eastern Han period tomb found near Guangzhou.

Our ancient literature can provide evidence to show the similarity between the "stone anchors" discovered by (Moriarty) and those used for ships in the early period of China.

(Moriarty) said that "the evidence provided by the discovery of stone anchors will further confirm these theories." Though we have not seen the newly discovered "stone anchors," we trust that the emergence of these cultural relics long submerged under water will provide a new basis for the study of the history of friendly exchanges between China and Central and South America.

CSO: 4005



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'RENMIN RIBAO' DISCUSSES YUGOSLAVIA'S WAGE SYSTEM

Beijing REMNIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 79 p 4 HK

[Newsletter from Yugoslavia by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Ying Xiu [6601 4423]:  
"How Do They Observe the System of Pay According to Work?"]

[Excerpts] "Pay according to work" is a socialist principle. Various socialist countries are studying how to better carry out this principle and are accumulating experience in this respect. Yugoslavia is no exception. They attach great importance to pay according to work. They adopt the formula: "Pay according to work and the results of work." They take this principle as an important means to raise labor productivity and to make business operations and management more effective and give full play to the workers' enthusiasm. The reporter recently visited the Waliewo tannery and a geological and mining machinery plant. Touching on their experiences about pay according to work, staff in the two factories unanimously held that it is no simple thing to really practice pay according to work. Though they have acquired certain experiences, they are continuously improving their ways of doing it.

The concrete methods adopted by the tannery are as follows:

1. Wages are based on not only seniority but on job responsibility, the intensity of work and working conditions which are expressed in work points. When an enterprise is run well, each point is worth more and one's wages are higher. One gets less pay when a point is not worth as much.
2. The wages expressed in work points are increased or reduced according to the output and quality of work and are calculated on a monthly basis. For instance, if a worker overfulfills an output or quality target by a certain percentage, his basic wages rise accordingly by the same percentage.
3. If a factory overfulfills its production plan, any excess is distributed to the workers. For instance, if a factory overfulfills its output or quality target 3 percent, the workers' individual wages are raised by an additional 3 percent.

4. Since saving materials is a relatively big problem in the process of tanning and depends mostly on the workers, it is stipulated that if a factory has overfulfilled a target in saving hide, a worker's individual wages will be increased by the percentage achieved in overfulfilling a target.

5. Those who comply with technological processes and labor discipline are given a fixed additional number of points each month.

Thus, each worker's situation, the results of work, labor discipline and the running of a factory are all reflected in the wages. This has considerably stimulated the workers' enthusiasm.

Like the tannery, the geological and mining machinery plant proportionately increases the wage points for workers if there is an output over and above a quota. Calculations are made on a monthly, quarterly or yearly basis. This makes the workers' wages more closely tied to a factory's income. The manager of the factory stressed that this was an achievement based on Yugoslavia's autonomy and was the embodiment of the worker being the real master of the fruits of his own work. The manager told us that in order to work out wage regulations suited for this factory, they had done a large amount of work. Out of 600-odd workers in the factory, 50 or 60 participated in formulating these regulations. Everyone made a penetrating analysis and study of every product and every job, held repeated discussions and argued it out before a set of effective regulations were at last worked out. The regulations were approved by a vote of the whole factory in 1977. This manager said knowingly that it is imperative to carry out the principle of pay according to work in carrying out socialist construction. But paying according to work is easier said than done. It is no simple thing to formulate wage payment regulations which are a real embodiment of this principle and are practicable. A large amount of work is required.

CS0: 4005

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BEIJING HOSTS INTERNATIONAL ACUPUNCTURE COURSE

Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 1 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)--The thirteenth international acupuncture training course sponsored by China for the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Programme opened at the Research Institute of Acupuncture under the Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine here this morning.

The seventeen doctors to be trained in the course come from 15 countries and regions including the Cook Islands, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, the Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Prior to the opening ceremony, Lu Binggui, director of the Department of Traditional Chinese Medicine of the Chinese Ministry of Public Health, met the doctors participating in the course.

Doctors from Bangladesh, Burma and Somalia will arrive shortly to attend the course.

In his speech at the opening ceremony, President Ji Zhongpu of the Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, said that acupuncture and moxibustion played an important role in Chinese medicine. Such therapy could be used to treat many kinds of diseases. Its theoretical value and practical significance had attracted increasing attention from other countries, he said.

He expressed his confidence that still greater achievements would be made in this field when colleagues from other countries joined research programmes on acupuncture therapy.

Dr. K. L. Slow from the General Johar Bahru of Malaysia spoke at the opening ceremony on behalf of the foreign doctors.

The three-month training course will enable participants to master basic acupuncture theory, related theories of Chinese medicine and acupuncture techniques. After the course, the foreign doctors will be able to treat about 30 common ailments using acupuncture.

China has run twelve international acupuncture training courses so far. They have been held in Beijing, Shanghai and Nanjing and have trained 181 doctors from 65 countries and regions.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'RENMIN RIBAO' RECALLS ZHOU ENLAI GIFT TO HO CHI MINH

Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 2 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA)--An article by Hong Yu in today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY" tells how Premier Zhou Enlai sent two roast Beijing ducks to President Ho Chi Minh ten years ago.

In the summer of 1969, President Ho Chi Minh's medical condition stabilized and he sent the Chinese medical team that was treating him back to China for a month's holiday. He also told the team members that when they returned he would like them to bring him two Beijing ducks.

At that time, Viet Nam was fighting to resist U.S. aggression and for national salvation. A plane flight from Beijing to Hanoi would have taken a day or more, even if the ducks did not go bad, the flavour would not be the same.

When the late Premier Zhou Enlai heard of Ho Chi Minh's request, he said it must be fulfilled and he instructed the Ministry of Foreign Trade to find a way to transport the ducks.

The ministry suggested packing the ducks in dry ice supplied by the Beijing brewery. On the day of the medical team's departure, two ducks were specially roasted by a chef from the staff of the Great Hall of the People. The ducks and pancakes were wrapped in separate plastic bags and placed in a box filled with dry ice.

Upon arriving in Hanoi, the team promptly delivered the ducks to Ho Chi Minh's secretary.

President Ho Chi Minh was delighted when he learned that these ducks were present from Premier Zhou Enlai. The next day was July 1, the 48th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. President Ho Chi Minh invited Chinese Ambassador Wang Youping and Counsellor Chen Liang to enjoy the ducks together with him. After being thawed out and heated in the oven, the ducks were crisp and delicious. They were eaten together with scallions, sauce and pancakes. Because of his happy frame of mind, President Ho Chi Minh had a good appetite.

Though 10 years have passed since the incident still reminds people of the profound friendship between President Ho Chi Minh and Premier Zhou Enlai.  
[sentence as printed]

In the difficult days before China's liberation, President Ho Chi Minh came to China many times. He regarded the Chinese people like members of his own family.

Zhou Enlai and Ho Chi Minh first met in France in the 1920's. The subsequent decades of revolutionary struggles linked the two proletarian revolutionaries in deep friendship. When President Ho's health declined, Premier Zhou Enlai showed meticulous care for him. The fulfillment of a small request by his close comrade-in-arms gave him the greatest pleasure.

Tomorrow, September 3, will be the 10th anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh's death. The ducks he ate in the summer of 1969 were the last Beijing ducks he tasted. The friendship which Ho Chi Minh left behind for the Chinese people is everlasting and will be treasured forever.

CSO: 4020



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### MEDICAL WORKERS RECALL TREATING HO CHI MINH

Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 2 Sep 79 OW

[Days With President Ho Chi Minh--Interview With Chinese Medical Workers--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA correspondents Zhang Jiaxiang and Liu Yaomin)--We are showed a badge engraved with the golden Chinese characters, "May Viet Nam-China friendship be ever green" in President Ho Chi Minh's own handwriting. It was given every doctor and nurse as a keepsake by the president at the end of the medical treatment he underwent in China more than 10 years ago for their devoted care and service. When interviewed by us, the Chinese medical workers said that they had all kept this little souvenir as something most precious which reminded them of the happy days with the renowned leader of the Vietnamese revolution every time they looked at it.

In the hard days when the Vietnamese people were fighting for independence, President Ho Chi Minh came to China frequently to conduct revolutionary activities. His visits became more often after the founding of new China. He swam with Chairman Mao in the summer resort Beidaiho, stayed at the house of Premier Zhou Enlai and climbed the Huangshan Mountain with Vice-Chairman Dong Biwu. He had friendly chats with the Chinese people in public parks.

President Ho received medical treatment in Guangdong Province and Beijing beginning from April, 1967 and returned to Viet Nam in April 1968 after a marked improvement in health. As his illness became more serious, four medical teams were sent by the Chinese party and government to Viet Nam in February and August 1969 to treat President Ho at the request of the president himself and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Viet Nam. Some of these medical workers set off at once on receiving the order. Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and other Chinese leaders were much concerned about President Ho's health. Premier Zhou took part in choosing the medical experts and studied the reports on President Ho's health. He ordered special planes to fly urgently needed medical supplies and equipment to Hanoi.

When he learnt in June 1969 that President Ho had gotten better and wanted to eat Beijing duck, Premier Zhou immediately asked the Chinese medical personnel who were going to Hanoi, to bring him two frozen Beijing ducks. The president was delighted and shared the ducks with the Chinese medical personnel.

In August 1969, President Ho's illness worsened all of a sudden. Chinese and Vietnamese medical personnel stayed by his bedside day and night. In spite of the stifling heat and sleepless nights, they did all they could to rescue him from death. The Chinese personnel were getting thin and some even fainted because of fatigue. They had only one wish--the president's recovery. To ensure the effectiveness of intravenous injection of erythromycin, some Chinese medical personnel tried it on themselves first.

One day in late August, the president fell into a state of coma. The Chinese personnel worked round-the-clock for 48 hours and brought him out of it. All the Chinese personnel felt relieved. "What a miracle!" a Vietnamese comrade said.

The Chinese medical personnel can never forget the deep concern for them shown by President Ho. While in China, the president frequently went for walks with them and told them stories about the revolution. He urged medical personnel who had not seen their families for a long time to visit their homes. Zhang Xiao who had attended to the health of President Ho since 1960 recalled that when he accompanied the president from Beijing to Guangzhou (Canton), the president asked him to visit his home and bring some fruit with him, saying, "give them to your children and say they are sent by Uncle Ho."

President Ho was already seriously ill when several groups of Chinese medical workers flew from Beijing to his sickbed in Hanoi in August 1969. President Ho cordially shook hands with the Chinese one by one and said, "I had stayed in China for a long time for medical treatment and convalescence. I eagerly hoped you would come. If condition permits, I would like to go to China again." He expressed his regards to Chairman Mao, Chairman Zhu and Premier Zhou, and also hummed a Chinese folk song. Doctor Li Bangqi of the Capital Hospital who had just had a stomach operation flew to Hanoi with other comrades to tend to President Ho's sickness. President Ho held Doctor Li's hand and inquired with deep concern, "How thin and weak this comrade looks! You must take good care of yourself!" President Ho's tender concern for the Chinese doctor moved many comrades to tears.

President Ho would talk with the medical workers by his bedside whenever he felt better.

Head nurse Wang Xingming of the Beijing Hospital told us that one afternoon towards the end of August, 1969, President Ho fell into a state of unconsciousness. When he came to after emergency treatment, the comrades at his bedside were overjoyed. Then, President Ho said that he would like

to hear a Chinese song. Though not a good singer, Wang complied to cheer him up. The president was so pleased with her song that he smiled the last smile before he died. This very smile embodied profound Sino-Vietnamese friendship.

President Ho breathed his last a few days later. The medical workers of the two countries shed tears beside his remains. The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam awarded the Chinese medical workers medals and friendship badges in appreciation of their "service in trying their best to save and nursing warm-heartedly and wholeheartedly President Ho during his illness in the spirit of proletarian internationalism."

When the Chinese medical workers bade farewell to their Vietnamese colleagues after the passing away of President Ho, a Vietnamese comrade gripped the hands of a Chinese medical worker, saying, "Although President Ho has left us, the friendship between Viet Nam and China will last forever." The Chinese comrade replied, "It is our belief that the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples' strong desire for friendship from generation to generation, like rolling waves of the Yangtze and the Red rivers, cannot be checked and separated by any force."

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**TRADE EXHIBIT**--Buenos Aires, September 4 (XINHUA)--A Chinese economic and trade exhibition which covers an area of 2,000 square metres opened here today. The 3,100 exhibits show China's achievements in economic development and its products for export. Among the 700 people attending the opening ceremony were Secretary for Foreign Trade and International Economic Negotiations Alejandro M. Estrada, Financial Secretary Juan Ernesto Alemann and other Argentine Government officials. Estrada and Chinese Ambassador to Argentina Xu Zhongfu spoke at the ceremony. Contracts will be signed following trade negotiations held between a Chinese trade delegation and Argentine businessmen and enterprises. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 5 Sep 79 OW]

**EQUATORIAL GUINEA RECEIVES AMBASSADOR**--Malabo, August 31 (XINHUA)--Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, received and had a cordial talk with Chinese Ambassador Hu Jinrui here yesterday afternoon. Chairman Obiang expressed the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would be strengthened. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 31 Aug 79 OW]

**CANADIAN DELEGATION DEPARTS**--Ottawa, September 4 (XINHUA)--The Canadian parliamentary delegation headed by Renaude Lapointe, speaker of the Senate, and James Jerome, speaker of the House of Commons, left here this afternoon for Peking to pay a friendly visit to China. Speaking to a XINHUA correspondent at the airport, Lapointe said that Canada and China have been very friendly and have common interests. Canadians are very happy to see

that progress is being made by the Chinese people. Jerome stressed that Canadians are proud of having friendly ties with China and it is a great excitement to see that the Chinese people are working very hard for their future development. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Chinese Ambassador to Canada Wang Dong. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 5 Sep 79 OW]

AMBASSADOR TO GUYANA--Georgetown, August 30 (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Guyana Wang Yanchang presented his credentials to President Arthur Chung here this morning. President Chung had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese ambassador after accepting the credentials. Present on the occasion were Guyana Acting Foreign Minister Hubert O. Jack and diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy here. Wang Yanchang arrived here on August 24. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 31 Aug 79 OW]

AMBASSADOR TO MADAGASCAR--Tananarive, August 27 (XINHUA)--Gan Yetao, new Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Madagascar, presented his credentials to President Didier Ratsiraka at the State Palace here this morning. After the presentation, President Ratsiraka had a friendly conversation with the Chinese Ambassador. Jean Bemananjara, acting minister of foreign affairs and minister of transport, supplies and tourism of Madagascar, was among those present on the occasion. Ambassador Gan Yetao arrived here on August 16. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 28 Aug 79 OW]

DANISH QUEEN RECEIVES JOURNALISTS--Copenhagen, August 30 (XINHUA)--Queen of Denmark Margrethe II and Prince Henrik received here this afternoon a Chinese journalists delegation led by Qian Qishen, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry. The Queen had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese guests. She said she and Prince Henrik had been looking forward with great pleasure to the forthcoming visit to China which would be one of the major events for them this year. The visit would be of importance to both Denmark and the host country, she said. Present on the occasion was charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here Jin Guihua. The Chinese journalists delegation arrived here on August 24 for a visit at the invitation of the Danish Foreign Ministry. During its stay here, Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs Henning Christophersen, Minister of Cultural Affairs Niels Matthiasen and Minister of Agriculture Niels Anker Kofoed met with the delegation respectively. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 2100 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW]

BRITISH WRITER FETED--Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA)--Xia Yan, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, this evening met and feted Han Suyin, British woman writer, and her husband Vincent Ruthnaswamy. American friend Sidney Glazier attended the banquet. Also present were Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin and Vice Ministers of Culture Situ Huimin and Zhou Erfu. Han Suyin and her husband arrived in China last month. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 3 Sep 79 OW]



GREEK OFFICIAL RECEIVES PRESS--Athens, September 4 (XINHUA)--Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis this morning received the visiting Chinese press delegation headed by the director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Qian Qishen, and with Yao Liwen as deputy leader. He had a cordial conversation with the delegation. Prime Minister Karamanlis said that he would visit China two months later as guest of Premier Hua Guofeng. President of Greek Parliament Dimitrios Papaspyrou also received the Chinese delegation this morning. Chinese ambassador to Greece Ho Yang was present on all these occasions. The Chinese delegation toured Salonika yesterday. The delegation arrived here on September 1 at the invitation of the General Secretariate for Press and Information to the prime minister. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 4 Sep 79 OW]

MEDICAL DELEGATION IN GREECE--Athens, September 3 (XINHUA)--A seven-member Chinese medical delegation paid an 18-day visit to Greece at the invitation of Greek Minister of Social Services Professor Spiridhon Dhoxiadhis, and left here for Sweden this morning. The delegation visited the Athens University and five state hospitals, and exchanged medical experience with the Greek counterparts. It also toured places of historic interest and scenic beauty. The delegation was received by President of the Republic Konstandinos Tsatsos on August 31. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 3 Sep 79 OW]

AMBASSADOR TO IRAN DEPARTS--Tehran, August 30 (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Iran Jiao Ruoyu left for home today at the termination of his term of office here. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW]  
Tehran, August 27 (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Iran Jiao Ruoyu, who is leaving his post for home, gave a farewell reception here this evening. Among some one hundred guests attending the reception were: Minister of Post and Telecommunications Mohammed Hasan Eslami, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Daryush Foruhar, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Hasan Motamedi and Deputy Minister of National Guidance 'Ali Chamanzar. Some Iranian friendly personages and diplomatic envoys were also present. The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 2128 GMT 2 Aug 79 OW]

U.S. BASKETBALL TEAM VISITS--Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)--The visiting American professional Washington Bullets basketball team defeated the Chinese army "August First" team 96 : 85 here this evening. The match was closely contested and the visitors led at halftime by only one point 44 : 43. Among those present were Lu Jindong, vice-president of the All-China Sports Federation, and Cai Zemin, Chinese ambassador to the United States. They sat side by side with Bullets owner Abe Pollin and Mrs. Pollin, and U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock and Mrs Woodcock. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW]

U.S.-CHINA FRIENDSHIP CONGRESS--Detroit, September 3 (XINHUA)--The normalization of U.S.-China relations has opened up broad vistas for the advance of the friendship between the peoples of the two countries. This is the consensus of the delegates to the sixth national congress of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association which closed here today. Some 600 delegates from 110 branches in 40 states attended the four-day congress, the first held after the normalization in January this year. The delegates discussed how the association should advance after the normalization for which they had worked for years. It is agreed that the association should strive in a number of ways to fortify and deepen this friendship. The congress passed a number of resolutions and elected a new national steering committee. A delegation of the Chinese Association With Foreign Countries which arrived here day before yesterday was warmly greeted by the congress. Wang Bingnan, leader of the delegation, in a speech applauded the success of the congress and presented it with a banner with the inscription, "May the friendship between the Chinese and American people be ever green!" and a Chinese documentary in colour, "The Taishan Mountain," showing the mountain in Shandong Province, known to every Chinese, in all its grandeur and beauty. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 4 Sep 79 OW]

U.S.-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP CITIES--San Francisco, August 27 (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Chinese Friendship Association With Foreign Countries led by Wang Bingnan arrived here this morning and called on the mayor of San Francisco Dianne Feinstein. Wang Bingnan conveyed to the mayor a message from Peng Chong, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. In the message, Peng Chong informed her that the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee had adopted a resolution and agreed to forge links of friendship with San Francisco. Mayor Dianne Feinstein conferred with leaders in Shanghai on this matter during her visit to China in June, this year. San Francisco and Shanghai are the first pair of cities of China and the United States to form a link of friendship. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 28 Aug 79 OW]

NEW THAI AMITY GROUP--Bangkok, August 26 (XINHUA)--The Saraburi provincial branch of the Thailand-China Friendship Association was set up at a ceremony held in the provincial capital today. Mr. Suang Liao Phairot is its chairman. Among those present at the ceremony were Chatichai Choonhavan, chairman of the Thailand-China Friendship Association, Prakrit Ruamwongse, assistant governor of Saraburi Province, and Wang Buyun, counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Thailand. Mr. Chatichai said at the ceremony that the setting-up of the branch would help promote the development of friendship between Thailand and China. The Nakhon Ratchasima provincial branch and the South Thailand branch of the Thailand-China Friendship Association were formed earlier this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 26 Aug 79 OW]

CSO: 4020

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'RENMIN RIBAO' REPORTS ON COUNTY PARTY COMMITTEE CORRECTING ERRORS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 79 p 2 HK

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO commentator: "Revelations From Sanhe"]

[Text] On 14 February 1978, this paper published a report on the serious attitude taken by the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee in carrying out the directives of Comrade Hua Guofeng and handling the violation of law and party discipline on the part of the Sanhe County CCP Committee. Today we carry another report about how the Sanhe County CCP Committee has accepted criticisms from the masses with an open mind, effectively corrected their errors and put an end to the stagnation in production that lasted 3 years by taking the lead in getting moving and going all out for a rapid increase in production. Both the positive and negative experiences gained by the Sanhe County committee offer food for thought and are very informative.

Should the leading bodies of our party and our responsible cadres think first about the interests of the masses or their own when they decide on and handle matters? This is a problem concerning our fundamental principles. The Sanhe County CCP Committee made mistakes in the past because they were under the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the ideological style of overlords got the better of them. A severe earthquake hit Sanhe County in 1976 and floods followed the next year. While many people still went without a roof over their heads and there were still difficulties in the everyday life of the masses, the county committee failed to first think of the hardships suffered by the people and went ahead and abused their power by using funds at random, releasing part of the labor force from other work and taking away materials needed elsewhere to build big auditoriums and conference rooms. In so doing, they severely turned themselves against the directives issued by the party Central Committee, caused damage to the party's fine traditions and work style, and undermined the interests of the people. In the past year and more, the Sanhe County committee came to realize that members of the committee are only servants of the people while the people are the real masters of our country. They accepted criticism and corrected their errors. They now understand that the only task facing a leading body is to make vigorous efforts in using

the power entrusted to them by the people to work for the benefit of the people. Once they put what they had learned to good use in their actions, they immediately won the understanding and trust of the people. The solid unity between them and the masses of people has been further strengthened and the Sanhe County party committee has become a commanding body that enjoys high prestige among the people.

However, in some units, various evil trends that originated from the influence of surviving feudalist ideas, have not yet been duly criticized; we should seriously watch out for this.

When anything crops up, some of our leading cadres do not think first of the interests of the masses. Instead, they think of their own interests first. They do not show the spirit of "being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy oneself." They work for personal benefit by abusing their power in complete disregard of the interests of the masses and their suffering. Some leading cadres act as if they were overlords. They give people a dressing down at the slightest opportunity and easily go into a huff. Some even rely on their power to seek personal privileges, squander public money, go in for large-scale construction and build big "official residences" for themselves. These evil, feudalist trends are diametrically opposed to our party's work style and cause. Can the flesh and blood relationship between our party and the masses become strengthened, can the political situation of stability and unity be fully brought about and developed, can the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of people be brought into full play, can we succeed in accelerating the four modernizations if such evil trends are not criticized?

At the same time as we carry out the four modernizations, we must practice political democratization and insure that the people are able to fully exercise their democratic rights and help leading cadres and leading bodies at all levels rectify their work style and perform their duties well. Leading bodies at all levels must take the initiative in placing themselves under the supervision of the masses of people and treat criticism and proposals from the masses as if they were indispensable like sunshine and water. The fact that the Sanhe County party committee has redressed its errors and is now continuing to make progress shows the power of people's democracy; this is also the result of an earnest and sincere attitude taken toward criticism by the masses. After being criticized, the Sanhe County party committee took such an attitude, learned the lessons, corrected their errors and placed themselves under the supervision of the masses. Thus they have regained the understanding and trust of the people and have been able to perform their duties well.

There are still some comrades who feel they are always correct. These comrades lord it over in a place or a unit and turn a deaf ear to any criticism from the masses even though it is clear that they have made certain mistakes. They seem to think that no one can be allowed to touch



the backside of a tiger. If somebody does raise some criticism against them, they fly into a rage or resort to lies and sophistry to justify themselves, they treat criticism by the masses as if the masses were deliberately making things difficult for them. This is completely wrong. How can a communist be afraid of criticisms from the masses? The Sanhe incident shows that those who take a correct attitude toward such criticism will certainly not fall from power. Being daring in acknowledging errors and correcting them are the style and party spirit which every communist must adhere to and carry forward. Only those who always seek to gloss over their errors and refuse to repent are facing the very real danger of their downfall.

CSO: 4005



## PARTY AND STATE

### 'TUNG HSIANG' REPORTS ON ULTRALEFTIST COUNTERATTACK

Hong Kong TUNG HSIANG in Chinese No 11, 16 Aug 79 pp 7-10 HK

[Article by Shih Shang-sung: "The Counterattack of the Ultraleftist Trend of Thought"]

[Excerpts] A series of new polemics has recently broken out in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and elsewhere. The most prominent disputes concern one play and two articles. The play is "Son of the 'Artillery Commander,'" and the two articles are "Look Ahead, Literature and Art!" and "'Praising Virtue' and 'Lacking Virtue.'"

These polemics broke out in the cultural arena, but the problems they reveal go beyond the scope of that arena.

It is completely true to say that this is a reflection of the struggle between two ideological lines. This is a trend to which people concerned for the country should pay attention.

#### 'Look Ahead!' Is Criticized

The 15 April GUANGZHOU RIBAO published an article signed by Huang Ansi entitled "Look Ahead, Literature and Art!" This article classified works of literature and art which exposed the "gang of four" into three categories: 1. Works describing heroic figures in resisting the "gang of four," such as "In a Place of Silence"; 2. Works on the social problems which arose under the poison of the "gang of four," such as "Leader of the Class"; 3. Works recounting individual tragedies caused by the "gang of four's" maltreatment. Huang wrote: "To unite and look ahead, and unite to carry out the four modernizations is the call of the third party plenum.... How about literature and art, which ranks as an important department and front in the ideological field? Should we or should we not put forward the slogan calling on literature and art to look ahead, and advocate literature and art which looks ahead?"

This article provoked much discussion as soon as it appeared. In Guangzhou literature and art circles, people with dissenting opinions could be found everywhere. A shu [as printed] published an article in the 11 May NANFANG RIBAO entitled "Don't Let's Have Another Restriction of Activities

to a Single Field." This article said: The writer of "Look Ahead, Literature and Art!" has classified literary works into two types, "those which look ahead" and "those which look behind," which is unscientific and incorrect. After that, GUANGZHOU RIBAO and ZUOPIN [WORKS] published many articles refuting Huang.

#### Ouyang Shan's View

The NANFANG RIBAO of 3 August published an article by Ouyang Shan entitled "Great Achievements in Literature and Art in the Past 3 Years," which could apparently be described as a summation of this dispute.

Ouyang Shan's article said: "'Look Ahead, Literature and Art!' wants the literature and art circles in China and Guangdong to reverse course and to look ahead and not behind any more. This is inappropriate and does not conform to reality, therefore it is also incorrect." Ouyang Shan pointed out: "Literature and art has looked ahead in the 3 years since the 'gang of four' were smashed; this includes works which attack the bloody rule exercised over the people by Lin Biao and the 'gang of four,' eliminate the pernicious influence spread by them and clear away the obstacles to the four modernizations; of course these works look ahead."

"We should say that all revolutionary literature and art looks ahead and always will. There is no such thing as revolutionary literature and art which does not look ahead, that is to say, there is no such thing as revolutionary literature and art which looks behind. This is a major issue of right and wrong, which we must certainly clarify."

By opposing the writing of works recounting individual tragedies caused by maltreatment by the "gang of four," Huang Ansi was erring in a matter of principle in a major issue of right and wrong. Why should he make such a mistake? It is because his thinking is ossified and his mind is filled with the poison of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

#### The Crux of the Polemic Over the Play 'Artillery'

The dispute over the play "Son of the 'Artillery Commander'" unfolded in Shanghai.

Shanghai City recently held a college and middle schools' literary and artistic festival. The satirical comedy "Son of the 'Artillery Commander'" was performed at this festival. The play recounts how a section director refused to allow his daughter to marry the son of a worker and insisted that she marry the son of the bureau chief, so that he himself could take advantage of this relationship to rise in the world. After the play was performed, it sparked off a fierce argument. The Shanghai WEN HUI BAO printed the script on 10 June, and also published many polemical articles.

On the surface, this argument centered on the issue of whether the figure of section director Sun was typical.

One view held that cadres like section director Sun were typical during the tyranny of the "gang of four" but were not typical since the "gang of four" were smashed. There were only a few cadres like section director Sun, so he could not be described as typical.

Another view held: This play has boldly touched on the problem of incorrect party style among some of our cadres, and to a certain degree it serves as a typical example. Typical figures in literature and art do not necessarily represent a social average or the great majority in daily life. On the contrary, the stronger their individuality, the greater is their significance as typical figures. It is one-sided and superficial to regard typical figures in literature and art as representing the great majority.

Why do we say that the question of whether section director Sun was a typical figure or not was only the surface crux of the polemic?

The reason is that we have to go down to a deeper layer, that is, to the issue of whether or not the dark side of social life should be exposed. To negate the play "Artillery" actually means to oppose the exposure of unhealthy phenomena in the party and among the people, and to affirm the play means to say that by means of molding the image of a backward cadre and satirizing in a well-meaning way his erroneous thoughts, positive results can be achieved in improving the atmosphere in society and the unhealthy trends in the party, and this can play an excellent role in sweeping away the obstacles to the four modernizations.

Being against exposure, and setting up forbidden areas, stem from the ultra-leftist trend of thought. As the Shanghai WEN HUI BAO pointed out in a "commentator's" article on the play "Artillery" on 12 July: "Through the discussion on the play 'Artillery' we can see that that kind of forbidden area and various taboos still exist in our literary and artistic thinking, and that the remnant poison of the ultraleftist line of the 'gang of four' in the field of literature and art must not be viewed lightly."

### The Strange Theories of the 'Praise-Virtue Faction'

The most outstanding reflection of the erroneous trend of thought in literature and art was the article "'Praising Virtue' and 'Lacking Virtue'" which was published in a prominent place in the June issue of HEBEI WENYI (HEBEI LITERATURE AND ART) (This article will be referred to as "Praise" for short).

Li Jian, the writer of this article, held: "In literature and art creation, upholding the four principles means first of all taking the stand of the workers, peasants and soldiers to sing the praises of the proletariat and write about the heroes of the 'four modernizations.' This is both the specific expression of upholding the principles of party spirit in literature and art, and also represents the demands put forward to writers by the people's feelings. If the people's writers fail to 'praise' the

people's 'virtue,' what is the point of having them?" He also held: "Contemporary Chinese are free from worry about lack of education and employment, as they are about food and clothing. They are free from the fear that armed thugs may descend on them in broad daylight or that masked gangsters will knock on their doors at night. The rivers are flowing smoothly, the lotus blossoms are blooming luxuriantly and the bright sun is shining on the blue waters and fresh ponds. Why should we not 'praise' the 'virtue' of such a beautiful socialist society in the contemporary world?" The writer of the article "Praise" proceeded to denounce so-called "writers who lack virtue," saying: "Although those who go against their conscience, shut their eyes to facts, wear the shoeshine rags of foreigners as neckties and raise a hue and cry that we do not compare favorably with revisionists and capitalists are not seen to be 'praising virtue,' they are nevertheless seen to 'lack virtue.'" He also said: "Flowers and trees which face the sun open wide their lovely visages as an offering to the golden sun, while beasts which hide in dark corners and are fond of smelling the stink of blood and sludge can only curse the red sun. Those people who fail to 'praise virtue' actually 'lack virtue' a little."

#### Upholding the Four Principles and Creating Works

Wang Ruowang wrote on the views contained in "Praise" on the relationship between upholding the four principles and literature and art creation: "In the view of the writer (meaning Li Jian), upholding the 'four basic principles' is not a general ideological demand on the contents of literary works but is merely a specific demand regarding what material to select and what figures to mold. This is not only a one-sided and narrow understanding of how to uphold the 'four basic principles' in the field of literature and art, it is also a replay of the old tune of the 'theory of the fundamental task' which ruled the cultural scene for 10 years. It is a fallacy which poses as correct, and how arrogant it is in tone! It virtually amounts to a call for expelling from the literary arena writers whose approach differs from the author's and whose 'usefulness' he questions."

#### Big Talk Represents the Party Spirit of Whom?

In view of Li Jian's empty talk and lies ("free from worry about lack of education and employment, as they are about food and clothing, free from the fear that armed thugs may descend on them in broad daylight...") Wang Ruowang says: "If there is no fear of unemployment, was it not superfluous for Comrade Hua Guofeng to talk about it in his 'report on the work of the government' delivered at the second session of the Fifth NPC: 'We plan in the current year to provide jobs for more than 7 million people in units under ownership by the whole people and under collective ownership'? If there is no fear of lack of educational opportunity, what made Comrade Hua Guofeng say in his report: 'It is of the utmost importance to continue to wipe out illiteracy and introduce universal primary education. This task would have been fulfilled long ago had it not been set back for many years by the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four"?' Has this not become empty talk? What kind of party spirit is it which ignores facts and fabricates rumors and lies?"



"His description of a utopia without thieves and gangsters is exaggerative at best. If what he says is true, then the public security, procuratorial and judicial personnel could fluff up their pillows and go to sleep. In addition, some provisions of the laws passed at the second session of the Fifth NPC are also superfluous. Even a primary school pupil knows the falsehood of such a statement, which is obviously at variance with the spirit of the third plenum of the party Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth NPC and also at variance with the personal experiences of the people of the whole nation."

#### 'Cursing the Red Sun,' Vicious Ambition

The writer of "'Praising Virtue' and 'Lacking Virtue'" also says that "beasts which hide in dark corners and are fond of smelling the stick of blood and sludge can only curse the red sun." What does he mean here? Wang Ruowang says: "Pondering over this in the face of reality, one can only come up with one explanation, namely that all those writers who expose the bloody crimes of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' in creating trumped-up, false and misjudged cases which caused families to break up and the accused to be deserted by their wives and children are 'animals who are fond of smelling the stink of blood and sludge.' In fact, when people see these works, they feel that their grievances have been vented and they are most appreciative of such works. However, this comrade who has particularly strong 'party spirit' curses the authors of such works as 'animals.' Why does he fly into such a rage? He does not use 'vicious attack,' a term that has been discarded by history. Instead, he substitutes 'cursing the red sun.' In doing so, he has racked his brain to the utmost. He has nothing but 'curses' for the new achievements scored in the newly opened-up field of literature and art over the past 2 years."

#### Li Jian Utters the Words of Li Jin

An interesting thing is that Li Jian actually uses the words of Li Jin (Jiang Qing). He said: "Literature and art workers should be 'servants of society.' And why should they not praise them? They eat the grain produced by the peasants, wear the clothes made by workers, and shake a 3-inch pen-barrel without glorifying the ruler of the country; where has your virtue gone?" Wang Ruowang said: "Reading this passage at once reminds me of the remarks Jiang Qing made to writers and artists in July 1964: you 'eat the grain produced by the peasants, wear the clothes and live in houses made by the workers. The PLA guards the frontline of national defense. Yet you do not portray the workers, peasants and soldiers. What sort of class stand do artists take? What has happened to the 'conscience' of the artists you often talk about?' Apart from the fact that one spoke of 'conscience' and the others of 'virtue,' how similar is the substance of both denunciatory remarks! It is like a slave owner wielding his whip who, in the name of the 'workers, peasants and soldiers,' reproaches his slaves: you eat my food, wear my clothes and live in my house. Why do you not work hard for me?"



"We cannot help asking: Since we all eat the grain planted by peasants and wear clothes woven by workers, we must reflect their aspirations and cries, be concerned about their sufferings, and lay bare the malpractices which encroach on their interests. What happens to the 'conscience' and 'virtue' of those who are indifferent to the sufferings of the people, only know how to tell beautiful lies and consistently style themselves as 'praisers of virtue'?"

The 31 July RENMIN RIBAO devoted the whole of page 3 to launching a discussion on the HEBEI WENYI article. This page reprinted Wang Ruowang's GUANGMING RIBAO article and an article in the 22 July HEBEI RIBAO refuting "praise," entitled "We Must Encourage Writers To Create in a Bold Way." This page also reprinted the text of "'Praising Virtue' and 'Lacking Virtue.'"

### The Advancing Steps of Spring Cannot Be Stopped

RENMIN RIBAO printed in a prominent position on page 3 a short commentary on literature and art written by Zhou Yue entitled "The Advancing Steps of Spring Cannot Be Stopped." The short commentary refuted the erroneous viewpoint of "Praise," saying that to praise socialism is the important topic in literature and art criticism now and in future. However, our socialism is not yet completely perfect, and in addition Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and their ilk pushed an ultraleftist line in the past 10 years and more, which greatly sabotaged our socialist motherland. After that great sabotage, it is an extremely arduous task to draw lessons from painful experience and sort out the ruins; is it not deceptive to say that this is a light-hearted and happy business? The author of "'Praising Virtue' and 'Lacking Virtue'" takes a different view from others with regard to our present life. He proposes "allowing people to see from literary works myriads of green and silken willows and hear in them the melodious pastoral songs sung by the herdsmen and the cheers of our soldiers after their shooting practice in the open countryside north of the Great Wall." Never mind the whole of China, I fear that not even the author's Hebei Province is like that. Do these "praises" which ignore the country's difficulties and the masses' well-being conform to reality? Can the author claim that he is holding himself responsible to the people by presenting such a false picture of peace and prosperity? People have reason to doubt and ask: Whose crimes are such descriptions covering up and pleading for? The author can go and ask the workers and peasants this question and see if they disagree. The short commentary said in conclusion: The cold wind in spring is unwelcome and cannot stop the advancing steps of spring, but it may damage burgeoning young seedlings and budding flowers. Therefore, we must watch out for and continue to relentlessly criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and prevent it from coming back.

### 10,000 Guns Bombard the 'Praisers of Virtue'

The hot tide of the polemic very quickly swept into Shanghai. Some writers published articles and joined in the polemic. The Shanghai JEIFANG RIBAO

invited a number of writers to a forum on 21 July. Present were Zhong Wangyang, Feng Gang, Wu Qiang, Wang Ruowang, Xiao Dai, Zhou Jieren and others from the municipal federation of literature and art, and the editorial boards of SHANGHAI WENXUE [SHANGHAI LITERATURE] and SHOUHUO [HARVEST]. The participants all spoke their minds and attacked Li Jian's article "Praise."

Literature and art circles in Shanghai launched a large-scale discussion on the article "Praise" on 3 August. Over 100 literature and art workers vied to speak at a forum presided over by Ba Jin, fiercely criticizing the distorted theories of "Praise." They pointed out: "The publication of this article is a reflection of literature and art circles of that adverse current in society which negates the third plenum. We must deal with it seriously."

Yes, the appearance of "Praise" is not only an issue of literature and art line, it is fundamentally an issue of political and ideological line. People can see from this the frenzy of the ultraleftist trend of thought.

Of course, ultraleftism finds no favor with the people. Can't you see that those literature and art commentaries which reflect the ultraleftist line, especially "Praise," have all fallen into the wretched state of rates crossing the street, with everyone shouting "beat them?"

Let the cannonade against the ultraleftist line roar still more fiercely!

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'GUANGMING RIBAO' ARTICLE IN MEMORY OF ZHANG WENTIAN

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Sun Yefang [1327 0396 2455], Luo Gengmo [7482 5087 3351], Sun Shangqing [1327 1424 3237], and Li Zezhong [2621 3419 0022]: "A Serious Approach Toward Learning--in Memory of Comrade Zhang Wentian"]

[Excerpts] After Comrade Zhang Wentian left the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1959, he was out of employment for a long time. This caused extremely great pain to a proletarian fighter of the older generation who had devoted himself to revolution early in life and had never left this fighting post. Therefore, in a spirit of giving no thought to personal gain or loss and taking the same attitude toward a senior or junior post, he suggested to the central authorities many times that he be allowed to take up economic research work. In the early 1960's the central authorities granted his request and assigned him to an economic research institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences as a special research worker. Thereafter, he started the life of a student of the theory of social sciences.

In our many years of contact with Comrade Zhang Wentian, he left an indelible impression on us. He was easy to get along with, humble and willing to learn, and not "above asking questions." In discussing problems, he set forth facts and used reason to persuade others. He was a down-to-earth and no-nonsense man. He integrated theory with practice, played fair and square and dared to tackle tough problems. He worked conscientiously and took a serious approach toward learning. He lived up to being a good mentor and a wholesome friend. Though he died a victim of a trumped-up charge, his revolutionary spirit and scientific attitude will always be cherished by us as something worth emulating.

Though Comrade Zhang Wentian had long been in charge of our party's leadership work, he did not utter a word of complaint when assigned to the economic research institute to do research work. He was faithful and loyal to the people. He respected and admired Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou and said that it was Chairman Mao who had really understood

the history of China. On an assignment to Changsha, he specially visited Chairman Mao's hometown of Shaoshan in addition to Qingshuitang. In the 3 years of temporary economic difficulties, he showed unusually great support for the guideline of "restructuring, consolidating, filling out and raising standards" that Premier Zhou put forward on behalf of the central authorities.

On the basis of extensive investigation and study, Comrade Wentian wrote a number of academic articles that combine theory with practice and present views of weight. In order to seek truth and evolve objective laws, the subject of his study covered a fairly large scope, focusing on political economy and involving philosophy and scientific socialism. The typewritten copies of the articles and reports written by him were presented to Chairman Mao. It was a great pity that these articles and reports and a large supply of his handwritten manuscripts and study notes were seized or destroyed by the counterrevolutionary group represented by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Some important manuscripts and notes have not yet been found.

He also stressed that we should sum up the socialist construction experience of the Soviet Union under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin in a down-to-earth manner and refrain from completely affirming or negating it without making an analysis. He held that under the then prevailing domestic and international situations, there was merit in giving heavy industry priority to achieve industrialization, even though the method was likely to have certain problems. The question of how to combine the concrete conditions of our country with summing up and absorbing Soviet experience analytically was significant for studying and considering our general and specific policies for socialist construction. In the 3 years of temporary difficulties, he especially stressed the need to study well Lenin's experience in carrying out the new economic policy in the Soviet Union. He held that any retreat must be thorough enough, since it was for a better advance in the future.

To study the law governing the development of the socialist economy and sum up both positive and negative historical experiences in socialist revolution and construction, he made a relatively systematic and penetrating study of certain major problems of theory about the socialist political economy. In studying socialist economic relations, he analyzed the subjects of study in political economy. In an article entitled "A Brief Talk on the Worker-Peasant Relations in the Period of Socialist Construction," he pointed out: "The socialist political economy naturally calls for the relations of production to be the main target of study. But such a study must be closely integrated with the study of productivity, because the relations of production to be studied by us are not static and isolated but in motion and developing. We must study how the development of productivity stimulates a change in the relations of production and how a change in the relations of production stimulates the development of

productivity." In the article "On the Dual Nature of the Relations of Production," he again pointed out: "A subject of study in the socialist political economy is the relations of production or the law governing contradictions inherent in the relations of production, that is the law of the unity of opposites giving expression to the relations of production and the relations of ownership in productivity." Meanwhile, he held that this subject of study must be linked with the superstructure.

This communist fighter who consistently remained faithful to Marxism always held that without understanding actual economic conditions and objective economic laws, we could only act according to our own subjective wishes. The result of so doing would only be an invitation to trouble. He held that in socialist economic work, we must be good at absorbing certain useful capitalist experiences in economic management. On a visit to enterprises formerly created by the national capitalist Wuxi, he said that we should not completely negate capitalist enterprises. Something good about them must be learned. We must understand the dual nature of enterprise management.

Because a consensus of opinion had not been reached on certain problems in studying socialist theory and especially because the theory of scientific socialism had been subjected to serious distortion and alteration by Lin Biao, Chen Boda and that so-called "authority on theory," Comrade Wentian made repeated efforts in studying the contradictions, classes and class struggle of socialist society, the differences and contradictions between industry and agriculture and between workers and peasants in socialist construction, and other problems.

In an article entitled "On Certain Problems Concerning Classes and Class Struggle Under the Dictatorship of Our Proletariat" written in Zhaoqing, Guangdong in 1973, he analyzed the following situation. After the fundamental completion of socialist transformation, the bourgeoisie, while still receiving fixed interest, has economically lost possession of the means of production, is no longer the ruling class politically and no longer occupies a leading position culturally. Even after a change in the social position of the members of this class, it is still a very long process to transform them into self-supporting laborers who thoroughly abandon their former way of living and thoroughly rid themselves of previous thinking. Certain individuals still refuse to be transformed and continue to adhere to an exploiting-class stand. Certain new exploiting-class elements will also be generated. Yet in spite of all this, one thing that can be said for certain is that the bourgeoisie has become substantially different from what it originally was. He called these people "remnant forces of the bourgeoisie." Meanwhile, he did not favor an overestimation of bourgeois strength and influence. Such a viewpoint directed against an enlargement of class struggle was then very meaningful. Today, it naturally has the additional value of reality.



Comrade Wentian early on sensed the opposition of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Judging from some notes written by him since his exemption from being "put under protection" (in 1969) and his start of a life in exile, he had a very keen perception. With an eye to the then prevailing conditions, he pointed out: "Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is strict, complete and scientific doctrine or ideology. It must be thoroughly studied. We oppose partial understanding of it, quoting it out of context or distorting it to serve one's own purpose." He pointed to what were then "signs in this respect which are particularly worthy of note." He held that the "quoting out of context," "exaggeration" and "distortion and alteration" by Lin Biao and company represented "a chief means used by the bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie in opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat under the dictatorship of the proletariat" and "the donning of the garb of the most resolute advocate of Mao Zedong Thought in opposing Mao Zedong Thought." Tracing the historical origins of such means, he said: "The method of 'quoting out of context' to stretch the truth and thus distort Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to serve the needs of their [word indistinct] has been known since the second international. It has assumed ever more serious proportions under the dictatorship of the proletariat." He believed that "to distinguish between genuine and pseudo Marxism, we must pay particular attention to this point. This demands that we have an overall and not partial understanding of Marxism-Leninism to avoid taking what is false as the truth, and that we maintain close ties with the masses and take mass practice as a basis in judging what is in line with the fundamental interests of the masses." How meaningful these ideas are!

Comrade Zhang Wentian's whole life was devoted to revolution and fighting. This was especially true in the twilight of his life which was devoted to theoretical studies. The results of his research showed that not only did he have rich experience in struggle but also great training in Marxist theory. If Comrade Wentian could witness the excellent situation following the smashing of the "gang of four" and find some of his views proven correct in practice, how happy we would be! Comrade Wentian has left us, but his revolutionary spirit of pursuing truth, his style of seeking truth from facts and linking theory with practice, and his serious approach to learning will forever be worth being emulated and remembered by us!

C60: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'XINHUA' CARRIES ARTICLE IN MEMORY OF ZHANG WENTIAN

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0225 GMT 4 Sep 79 OW

[Article by Zhang Qilong, Li Yanlu, Wu Liangping, Zhuo Ziong, Chen Baicun, Wang Xinsan and Wu Shaofu: "Communist Model--Recalling Comrade Zhang Wentian When He Worked in Hejiang"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep--Three years have passed since Comrade Zhang Wentian, a proletarian revolutionary and communist fighter, was persecuted to death by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We comrades who used to work under his leadership and fought together with him are filled with deep grief and indignation over his dying in such a way and cherish the memory of him. We admire him for his important contributions at the Zunyi meeting and on the long march at a critical juncture of the Chinese revolution; we admire him for the lofty moral courage he displayed in waging an unyielding struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four"; we admire him for the fine qualities he displayed in working diligently and conscientiously for the party during extremely difficult days, and we remember the glorious achievements he made in the revolution and construction during a long period.

Early in the war for the liberation of northeast China, Comrade Wentian was appointed by the CCP Central Committee's north Manchuria subbureau, headed by Comrade Chen Yun, to take charge of the work of the Hejiang Provincial Party Committee. He resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's great strategic instructions on building and consolidating the northeast China base area. On the frontline, our army smashed the Kuomintang troops' attacks. Thanks to vigorous efforts by the party members, cadres and masses in Hejiang Province, the province was built from a politically chaotic and economically exhausted area, where bandits ran wild and people lived in destitution, into a consolidated strategic rear area in northeast China in a little over 2 years, from the spring of 1946 to the summer of 1948. The province did its best to support the war of liberation with manpower, material and financial resources; and gained valuable experience in armed struggle, land reform, developing production, building political power and carrying out the party's work; which were affirmed, appraised and praised by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, by its northeast Manchuria Bureau and by its north Manchuria subbureau on several occasions.

always cherish the memory of Comrade Wentian's outstanding abilities, noble moral character and fine style of work, which are worth learning forever.

Paying close attention to investigation and study and formulating work principles according to actual conditions are the Marxist-Leninist principles in accordance with which Comrade Wentian consistently acted while working in Hejiang. He once said in all earnestness: "In the past our party suffered a lot from dogmatism. At that time we formulated the party's line, policies and tactics not by proceeding from investigation and study of actual conditions in Chinese society, but by mechanically applying the articles of Marxism in the practice of the Chinese revolution. As a result, we met with setbacks. During the rectification campaign in Yanan, we summed up our experiences and lessons, thus recognizing the importance of integrating theory with practice. Therefore, we must attach importance to investigation and study and proceed from reality in doing everything."

This is what Comrade Wentian said and did. On his way to his post in Jiamusi, he was held up in Ningan for some time because of harassment by bandits and because of blocked traffic. During his stay in Ningan, he, together with Fu Zhensheng and other comrades, conducted a social investigation in order to acquire a detailed knowledge of the political and economic situation in urban and rural areas, after 14 years of rule by the Japanese and their puppets, and of the trends among various classes after the surrender of Japan and its puppets. By doing so he was able to initially grasp the situation and characteristics of class struggle in north Manchuria at that time.

Upon his arrival in Jiamusi, he immediately made a serious analysis of the province's situation together with comrades who arrived there earlier than he, thus realizing; although we relied on cadres from within the great wall and those of the united anti-Japanese army to take over political power from top to bottom, and we called the political power at various levels "red political power"; bandits, traitors, local tyrants and other reactionary forces were still in important positions in the structure of our political power, because there was not enough time to mobilize the masses to deal deserved blows at them. Some of them were even secretly supporting or engineering rebellions and were waiting for the Kuomintang reactionaries to take over our political power.

The groups of armed bandits who were incorporated into the Kuomintang forces also took the opportunity to expand their strength to more than 10,000 persons and became very bold. They were as rampant as what the novel "Forest and Snowy Land" has described. They occupied some cities and the vast countryside and thus surrounded us. Particularly after the Kuomintang forces seized such big and medium-sized cities as Shanhaiguan, Jinzhou, Shenyang, Siping, Changchun and Jilin, the bandits and the remnants of the pro-Japanese puppet regime grew even more rampant, and we were in a very difficult and dangerous situation. Some comrades of the former provincial working committee had the illusion that peace could be attained through negotiations with the Kuomintang. Comrade Wentian sharply criticized that unrealistic

notion. He pointed out that we must boldly mobilize the masses, establish consolidated rural base areas and prepare for a long and arduous struggle. He pointed out the necessity to first wage the struggle to exterminate the bandits and suppress the counterrevolutionaries, because the bandits, traitors and despotic landlords were the biggest obstacle to the mobilization of the masses and to the establishment of base areas at that time. Under Comrade Wentian's direct leadership, we cleared the remnants of the pro-Japanese puppet regime from government organs at various levels and resolutely suppressed a number of notorious traitors and other counterrevolutionaries whom the people bitterly hated. At the same time we concentrated our military strength to mop up the bandits. In the Hejiang region, the big bandit gangs led by Xie Wendong, Li Huatang and Zhang Yuxin were politically very reactionary and militarily very tricky. They constantly operated in the vast countryside and mountainous and forest areas, cruelly killed our cadres and destroyed our county and district governments. To cope with such enemies, Comrade Wentian personally organized and led the bandit-extermination struggle. He resolutely supported He Jinnian, commander of the provincial military district, in adopting the policy of vigorous pursuit and fierce attack against the bandits. We relied on a portion of the main force of the 359th brigade, the armed forces under the military district and the local forces organized by the activists among the workers in such places as Hegang and the peasants in various places, concentrated them to form a superior force, and in close coordination with local people, conducted a struggle to mop up the bandit gangs led by Xie Wendong, Li Huatang and Zhang Yuxin. Our commanders and fighters, operating in dense forests, endured bitter winter cold and intense summer heat, disregarded fatigue and casualties and fought successive battles in close pursuit of the enemy. In our fierce offensive, those bandit gangs were successively wiped out. Xie Wendong, known as "commander-in-chief of the Kuomintang North Manchurian Advance Army," ran out of ammunition and food and fled in panic to a tiny temple housing the village god at a small mountain village by the Mudanjiang River. He was captured by our army when he was praying before the village god. Li Huatang hid himself in a cave at Yanjiagang of Huanan County and was captured by our Huanan County workers' independent regiment. Zhang Yuxin was killed in action. Our victory in the bandit-extermination struggle brought about a new situation and created conditions for thoroughly mobilizing the masses to conduct land reform.

In order to provide correct guidance over the land reform struggle, Comrade Wentian stayed in Huilongshan village in the second district of Huachuan County to gain firsthand experience. He conducted an investigation of the class situation there and urged all work groups in the province to investigate the class situation in a village, a district or a county. He later compiled the investigations into a book, "An Investigation of the Rural Class Situation," and issued it to the comrades taking part in land reform. After a discussion based on firsthand information collected during the widespread and thorough investigations, the provincial party committee instructed that two steps should be taken to conduct land reform in the Hejiang region. First, we should concentrate our efforts on settling



accounts with bad elements, reducing rents and interest on loans, dealing blows at power holders of the landlord class and eliminating traitors and local tyrants sitting on the backs of the people. Second, we should thoroughly mobilize the masses to launch a full-scale offensive against the rural feudal forces in order to attain the objective of equal distribution of land and complete elimination of the feudal landlord class. At the same time, we should arm the peasants in the course of struggle, set up revolutionary regime in the countryside, develop the party organization and turn the vast countryside into a huge revolutionary base area. Following those policies and steps, the province basically completed its land reform in 2 years.

The land reform campaign throughout the province was basically concluded in the spring of 1948 when the decisive nationwide strategical battle was imminent. To further strengthen the Hejiang base area and more effectively support the war of liberation in the northeast and throughout the country, Comrade Wentian, in view of the development of the situation, made the timely proposal to end the land reform campaign, so as to shift the focus of the party's work onto the restoration and development of production and concentrate the efforts on the two central tasks of production and support of the frontline. For this reason, mutual cooperative teams were organized and large-scale production started throughout the countryside, thereby rapidly promoting agricultural production and laying a solid foundation for the all-out socialist transformation of agriculture. In urban areas, large numbers of competent cadres of land-reform work groups were reassigned to plants, mines, railway lines and forest areas to strengthen their leadership, and democratic reform, which was mainly directed against feudal chieftains, was carried out, thereby promoting the fairly rapid restoration and development of industrial production. As a result, not only was the front provided with effective support but a vigorous situation in revolution and production prevailed throughout the province.

Under the influence of Comrade Wentian's repeated advice and actual deeds in practicing his advice, investigation and study became a common practice at that time and in the ensuing period. It became an unwritten regulation for the leading organs at and above the county level that leading comrades there should spare some time each year conducting social or any special-subject investigation at the grassroots-level units in order to familiarize themselves with the situation and discover and solve problems there. In doing so each and every policy and measure of our party fairly suited the objective condition and was, therefore, warmly supported by the masses. This was also an important reason why Comrade Wentian made an achievement in the theoretical field. As a consequence the party's prestige among the masses kept rising; the relations between the cadres and the masses became ever better; our work was effective, and our achievement was obvious.

Comrade Wentian not only had a strong scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts but a lofty quality of selflessness and fearlessness in adhering to truth. This was exactly why he was a brilliant, real communist.



Comrade Wentian most prominently demonstrated his ability when handling some critical policy problems during the land reform struggle in the Hejiang area. In the first place he resolutely stood against the "house cleaning" fad. (see note)

[Text of note follows: "House cleaning" was a "left" campaign occurring in some individual places toward the latter period of the land reform campaign in the northeast from winter 1947 through spring 1948. Under the slogan of "fully satisfy the demands of the poor tenant peasants," the "house cleaning" campaign was started in some villages to collect more moveable properties owned by landlords and rich peasants, that is, to force landlords and rich peasants out of their houses, nearly naked, and distribute their property among the poor peasants. Later, this campaign developed into "joint house cleaning" with the district and even the county as a unit. Sometimes thousands and even more than 100,000 people were mobilized in neighboring villages and districts to "clean" each other's "houses," thereby vastly widening the target to attack in the countryside, making the middle peasants also the target of attack as landlords, and creating rifts and antagonism among the grassroots people. Under the leadership of the northeast bureau and the Beiman subbureau of the party Central Committee, this erroneous tendency was quickly corrected.]

During the period from the winter of 1947 to the spring of 1948, a "left" deviationist tendency emerged following the national land reform conference, and in some places the evil wind of "house cleaning" was rampant. Some cadres in the Hejiang area, eager to follow suit, demanded to know why the provincial party committee had not yet launched the "house cleaning" campaign and even suspected that the provincial party committee was "right deviating" and complained against it. In a few places, the "house cleaning" activities were being conducted without the consent of the provincial party committee and were even introduced and spread as a successful experience. Comrade Wentian staunchly stood against this evil wind. He led cadres to make an inspection of the places where "house cleaning" had been done. Facts proved that this campaign seriously undermined the party's land reform policy, largely disrupted the class alinement in the countryside and unnecessarily created rifts and antagonism among the masses.

With the courage and resourcefulness of a proletarian revolutionary, Comrade Wentian resolutely called a provincial conference on mass work to debate the central issues on the agenda, such as how to understand the guidelines of the national land conference, how to appraise the work of land reform in the province and whether or not it was necessary to make "a house cleaning." Through profound discussion by promoting democracy, presenting facts and reasoning things out, those present finally achieved unity in thinking. After a final study of the matters concerned, the provincial party committee affirmed that land reform had been carried out relatively thoroughly in Hejiang. Moreover, the provincial party committee officially decided to end land reform throughout the province and to immediately shift the emphasis of the party's work to the restoration and development of production. Facts prove that the decision of the Hejiang Provincial

Party Committee headed by Comrade Wentian was very timely and entirely correct. Later, when the northeast China bureau summed up the work of land reform throughout northeast China, it fully affirmed the Hejiang Provincial Party Committee's aboveboard way of doing things.

There was also a heated debate on how to deal with industry and commerce in cities. During this debate, Comrade Wentian showed his courage to uphold truth and his noble qualities of resolutely protecting the interests of the party and the people. Early in the war for nationwide liberation, Hejiang was a strategic rear area in northeast China and had more cities, industrial and mining areas, forest areas and industrial and commercial enterprises than did other provinces. When the peasants were mobilized to divide up the landlords' land and movable property, they also demanded that they be allowed to go to cities and towns to seize such movable property and to divide up the industrial and commercial enterprises run by landlords and rich peasants there. They even wanted to bring capitalists and small proprietors who had run agricultural, forest or livestock farms to the countryside and to struggle against them as landlords. This caused tremendous difficulties in, and brought pressure to bear on, the correct implementation of the policy on the work in cities. Some comrades working in cities feared preventing peasants from entering the cities lest they be described as shielding landlords and capitalists and as making "right-deviationist" mistakes. However, if they let peasants enter the cities, they would cause serious damage to industrial and commercial enterprises there. In that case, it would be very difficult to fulfill the task of military-industrial production to support the front. Furthermore, it would also seriously affect the production and livelihood of the people in both urban and rural areas.

After learning of this situation, Comrade Wentian immediately called a meeting of cadres working in both urban and rural areas, at which he repeatedly studied views from various circles and explicitly pointed out, in the spirit of Chairman Mao's consistent instructions, that we must adopt the policy of protecting privately-owned industrial and commercial enterprises in cities and towns and must not infringe upon the long-term interests of the people in cities and towns by only taking the peasants' immediate interests into consideration. In this regard, the provincial party committee also drew clear lines of demarcation in applying specific policies, and strictly forbade peasants to enter cities, arrest people and seize the latter's movable property at will.

At the meeting of cadres, some comrades asked whether or not this would bind the masses hand and foot; would be to speak for the landlords, rich peasants and capitalists; and would lead to making mistakes in "departing from the class stand." Comrade Wentian answered this question wittily: "If you are punished for mistakes in doing this, some people will eventually reexamine your cases and exonerate you." Afterwards, the provincial party committee submitted to the party Central Committee a report on several questions of policy concerning industrial and commercial enterprises in cities and asked the party Central Committee for instructions. In approving the

publication of the report by the provincial party committee, the party Central Committee pointed out: "The Hejiang Provincial Party Committee's view on protection of industrial and commercial enterprises in cities is correct. It has adopted a Marxist policy on this matter."

Although the "house cleaning" activities were not carried out throughout the Hejiang Province following the 1947 national land reform conference, the wrong tendency of infringing upon the interests of the middle peasants did happen in some places owing to the influence of the slogans "the poor tenant peasants seize and rule the country" and "remove the stone and dance around circles" [2289 4258 7333 and 6426 0946 1311]. At that time, some comrades one-sidedly understood the "outline of the land law" and held that to fully satisfy the demands of the poor tenant peasants, it was inevitable to encroach upon the interests of some middle peasants. That is why in some rural areas the target of attack was broadened. In a district of Huanchuan County, more than 20 middle peasants' household property was divided up overnight after the resolutions of the land reform conference were made known. Upon hearing of this situation, Comrade Wentian immediately summoned the responsible comrades of this district to give a briefing, and then studied methods and measures to determinedly stop the act of encroaching upon the middle peasants' interests. The next day he wrote an editorial for HEJIANG RIBAO, entitled "It Is Necessary To Unite the Middle Peasants." Later he sternly pointed out at a meeting: "If communist party members violate the interests of the middle peasants, they will be punished according to party discipline." Some comrades said: "This is pouring cold water over the heads of activists and poor peasants," and "he is a little off the correct stand." Upon hearing of these statements, Comrade Wentian patiently explained the reasons to these comrades. He later reiterated again and again that only by earnestly and truly uniting the middle peasants could we thoroughly eliminate the landlord class and weaken the rich peasant class, and that only thus could we fundamentally protect the poor peasants' interests.

He took the same stand on the problem of intellectuals. At that time, the situation of intellectuals in the northeastern zone was more complicated. They had undergone enslaving education for a long, long time and had been influenced by reactionary propaganda of the Japanese, the puppets and the KMT. Therefore, they had a blind "orthodox" concept and maintained a suspicious wait-and-see attitude toward our party. Quite a few of them had served under the puppet regime or with some other economic, cultural organizations. Should we treat them as remnants of the enemy and puppets or as components of the people? This had to be clearly answered. After conducting massive investigation and study, Comrade Wentian held that the absolute majority of the intellectuals were patriotic, and that if we adopted correct policies we could win them to serve the people. By running various schools and training classes and especially by inducting intellectuals to take part in the practical struggles of liquidating traitors and carrying out land reform, the Hejiang Provincial Party Committee headed by

Comrade Wentian united and transformed a large number of intellectuals. After going through the protracted tests of revolutionary struggles, most of them became good cadres. Together with the worker and peasant activists who had emerged in land reform and other political and economic struggles, they helped form a strong contingent of cadres. Many of them are now the backbone elements on the various fronts.

During the period he worked in Hejiang, Comrade Wentian commanded tremendous prestige within the party and among the masses. Organizationally, people respected, trusted and obeyed him because he was the secretary of the provincial party committee. But what was more important, it was because he conscientiously carried out the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao Zedong, and continued and developed the party's three great styles of work, thereby obliging the people to support and admire him from the bottom of their hearts. He was our respectable teacher and close comrade and fellow fighter.

Comrade Zhang Wentian always placed strict demands on himself, remained modest and prudent, treated everyone equally and acted in a democratic way. He once assumed the leading post of the party Central Committee for a long period of time, resolutely supported Chairman Mao's leadership over the whole army at the Zunyi meeting and the long march during the critical juncture of China's revolution, rendered outstanding service to the revolution, and was elected secretary general of the party. Afterwards he always closely followed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, made tremendous contributions to the victory of the Chinese revolution, and once again was elected a member of the Political Bureau at the Seventh CCP National Congress. Instead of publicizing his own achievements, claiming credit for himself and becoming arrogant, putting on airs of a veteran and seeking privileges, Comrade Zhang Wentian always appeared as an ordinary party member and cadre among the masses. On one occasion, when Comrade Zhang Wentian attended a meeting called by the party branch of a certain organ to discuss a comrade's application for party membership, he impatiently interrupted others' speeches before they finished, and aroused dissatisfaction among the speakers. As a result Comrade Zhang Wentian immediately conducted self-examination at the meeting. He said: "Ideologically speaking, I still style myself a leader." He later used this lesson on many occasions to discipline himself and undergo self-criticism. His lofty spirit to treating everyone equally and daring to undertake self-criticism not only deeply impressed and educated everybody, but also remained fresh in everybody's memory.

Although Comrade Zhang Wentian was a member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee with a very high theoretical and policy level, and one who also performed the major duties of the provincial party committee, he never considered himself always in the right, acted arbitrarily or practiced "rule by the voice of one man alone." In dealing with any important issues, he always took the initiative to submit them to the provincial party committee's meetings for discussion, or called meetings of cadres at and above the county level to discuss and study various concerning



the work of the whole province. [sentence as printed] At every meeting he encouraged everybody to express his opinions with an open mind and maintain a vivid atmosphere at the meeting so that correct decisions could be made on the basis of consensus. The question of "house cleaning" mentioned above is a good example. After consulting with the provincial party committee, Comrade Zhang Wentian decided to call a provincial conference on mass work in order to poll the wisdom of the masses, carefully handle this question which has a direct bearing on the situation as a whole, and give everybody a chance to discuss the opinions of supporting or opposing the "house cleaning" campaign. Persons with different opinions were locked in fierce debate at the meeting, and finally a consensus was achieved. The meeting decided not to launch the "house cleaning" campaign. This meeting had a far-reaching influence on the history of work in Hejiang County. Because Comrade Zhang Wentian worked in a democratic way and was unassuming, approachable and affable, all comrades who worked together with him always felt at ease and were able to make full use of their enthusiasm and wisdom. Taught by Comrade Zhang Wentian's personal example, as well as by his verbal instructions, many cadres' ideological and policy levels were raised rapidly.

Comrade Zhang Wentian deeply cared for and cherished the masses of cadres, and was good at uniting with other comrades in work. This is one of the important reasons he was respected and cherished by everybody. When he worked in Hejiang County, Comrade Zhang Wentian not only cherished and united with those who shared his own opinions in work, but also did the same with other comrades who opposed him or made mistakes.

He knew one's subordinates well enough to assign them jobs commensurate with their abilities, and made up for a cadre's shortcomings with his good points. Owing to the lack of a correct understanding of the political situation after victory in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, and to insufficient experience in building the revolutionary bases, the principal leading comrades of the former Hejiang County work committee committed some mistakes in the early stage of launching mass work and became passive. After his arrival, instead of criticizing and blaming them in a passive way, Comrade Zhang Wentian joined them in analyzing the situation and summing up previous experience and lessons, and patiently conducted work of persuasion and education among them, thus helping these comrades to realize their mistakes and correct them with firm determination. Aside from warmly supporting their progress, Comrade Zhang Wentian also completely trusted them by giving them a free hand in performing their duties so as to enable these comrades to correct their mistakes in good time in the course of practice and contribute their share to building the Hejiang revolutionary base in the future. This was also true in handling the disturbances by sick and wounded personnel. There was a considerably large number of sick and wounded fighters in Jianusi, Hekang, Fujin and Jixi areas before and after 1946. Mass disturbances and incidents of storming the provincial government occurred because difficult material conditions and insufficient political and rear service work aroused strong



dissatisfaction among many sick and wounded personnel, plus the fact that many sick and wounded personnel claimed credit for themselves, became arrogant and looked down upon the local cadres. Some persons called for disciplinary action against those who took the lead in making trouble, but Comrade Zhang Wentian insisted on using the method of persuasion and education. Defying attacks on himself, he stepped forward to call meetings of sick and wounded personnel to review the shortcomings in local work in the spirit of seeking truth from facts and to criticize their mistakes in a most sensible way. This has not only properly solved the incidents but also strengthened the ties between the army and government units.

Our material conditions were very difficult in the early stages of the war of liberating northeast China. In order to reduce the people's burdens, strenuous efforts were made to lower the standards of supplies and call on the party members and cadres to take the initiative in leading a plain life so as to save more money for the state. Earnestly practicing what he advocated, Comrade Zhang Wentian refused to use the sedan provided to him by the party and eat his own private meals as prescribed. His office was only 10 square meters with simple furnishings, and he always dressed simply. He frequently walked to rural areas to inspect the work there. On only one occasion did he travel a rather long distance from Jiamusi to Fujin by truck. However, he devoted himself to doing his work day and night. He sometimes worked from evening to dawn to study one single question or draft a document, or worked continuously for several days and nights running, without sleep, forcing his personal secretary to ask him to take some rest.

Studying assiduously and indefatigably was another salient characteristic of Comrade Zhang Wentian. It was mainly because of his profound theoretical attainments that Comrade Zhang Wentian was able to stand firm under the influence of the "left" and right ideology at that time, steadily implement the policies and perform his duties with better results. He persisted in reading every day no matter how heavy his work nor how greatly he was pressed by time. In order to solve a single problem arising from actual work, it was necessary for him to study large numbers of classical works and data from time to time. Comrade Zhang Wentian said: "One who makes the mistake of dogmatism does not do so because he reads more; it is simply because his attitude and methods of study are wrong, and he has failed to closely integrate theory with practice." "How can we integrate theory with practice without studying theory?" While studying book knowledge, he also paid attention to learning from practice and the masses of people.

He said: "The wisdom and ability of individual leaders are limited, whereas the wisdom and ability of the masses of people and those engaged in practical work are inexhaustible. We should take them as our teachers and learn from them with humility." Everywhere he went, he would engage in investigation with the local cadres and the masses. He studied related knowledge painstakingly about the work he was going to do and became an expert in that field very quickly. He was a native of Jiangsu; when he worked in northeast China, the people there did not understand his dialect. Consequently, he made efforts to learn the local dialect and did his best to make himself

understood by using simple expressions. He often said: "We cannot assume the role of a cadre like a 'cure-all ointment' but must study painstakingly to make ourselves experts." By working hard and studying diligently, Comrade Wentian set an example for us to follow. In investigation and study, Comrade Wentian devoted attention to discovering typical advanced experience and summing it up as guidelines for work throughout the province. During the early period of liberation, the party dispatched large numbers of cadres to develop work in Dongan area under the jurisdiction of Hejiang. Because the leading comrades in that area followed a well-defined ideological line, planned workable policies and applied proper methods, they created relatively desirable experience in annihilating bandits, opposing local despots, organizing rural class contingents, dividing land equally and arming the masses. Comrade Wentian discovered this experience and popularized it in a timely manner, thus playing an important role in developing work at that time. During the early period of land reform, because the masses were not mobilized fully, cases of "half-cooked rice" appeared in many places. He attended a briefing on land reform at Huachuan County, where he heard a comrade who described the experience of completing land reform in a small village in 100 days by visiting poor peasants to find out their conditions, maintaining ties at the grassroots level, holding meetings to voice grievances, organizing the masses to reorganize the class contingents, reforming sham peasant associations and cooking the "half-cooked rice." After he heard the experience, he personally summed it up and popularized it throughout the province. During the late stage of land reform, in order to make party building a success, he personally summed up Boli County's party building experience, thereby promoting party building in cities and rural areas throughout the province. After the large-scale production movement, the provincial party committee headed by Comrade Wentian commended Fujin County, which built the province's first large-scale drainage project--"Fujin's big ditch to richness"--and called on the whole province to emulate the spirit of Fujin County. He also established mutual aid teams, such as Qiangkentun in Boli County, Wangjiatun in Huanan County, Xiaomingjiatun in Jixian County and Sihetun in Huachuan County. He set up models for large-scale production and publicized the deeds of Pingyang District of Jixi County, an advanced model in running rural supply and marketing cooperatives and rural commerce successfully. All these outstanding advanced models in various counties had an impact on and advanced the work in the whole province with daily innovations.

Although Comrade Wentian is no longer with us, the glorious communist image he created for us will live forever in our hearts and become a tremendous spiritual strength that spurs us to advance courageously in our new long march and makes us persist in the arduous struggle.

It is a comfort to Comrade Wentian that since the smashing of the obnoxious "gang of four" by the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, our socialist construction has entered into a new historical period aiming at achieving the four modernizations; the party Central Committee has also made an overall correct assessment in line with the principle of seeking

truth from facts regarding Comrade Wentian's achievements, mistakes and right and wrong in his life; overthrown all the false charges made against him by Lin Biao and the "gang of four"; and redressed the frameups for which he suffered unjustly. The vast stretches of land in the Three River Valleys where he once toiled in sweat are now being built into a large commercial grain base and an important industrial base of the state, and they will play a vital role in the four modernizations. The cause of achieving socialist modernization in our country, which Comrade Wentian cherished when he was alive, will advance vigorously under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng. Our socialist motherland will stand erect and more magnificently in the east of the globe. The loyal soul of Comrade Wentian should be pleased with this current excellent situation and smile in heaven!

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### NATIONAL ARCHIVES CONFERENCE HELD IN BEIJING

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1540 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 30 Aug--The national conference on archives work was held in Beijing from 18 through 29 August. The conference stressed: The national archives work front should conscientiously implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, strive to develop our country's archives work, raise the level of scientific management of archives, and make active use of archives to serve socialist modernization.

This was an important conference held on the archives front following the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. It was convened after the party Central Committee and the State Council approved the restoration of the State Archives Bureau and agreed to reverse the verdict on the so-called "antiparty and antisocialist sinister line" in national archives work. The conference reiterated the three basic documents of the party Central Committee and the State Council concerning archives work. Representatives attending the conference rejoiced at and were inspired by the decision of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng to throw out the slanderous remarks made about the State Archives Bureau and national archives work as a result of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council and deputy secretary general of the CCP Central Committee, and Feng Wenbin, deputy director of the general staff office of the CCP Central Committee, spoke at the conference. They encouraged all archives workers to work energetically and serve socialist modernization positively. Zeng San, deputy director of the general staff office of the CCP Central Committee, made a speech entitled "some views on implementing the guidelines of the 3d plenary session in our country's archives work." Zhang Zhong [1728 0022] director of the State Archives Bureau, made report at the conference entitled "Speedily Restore and Consolidate Archives Work and Actively Develop the Work of Utilizing Archives To Serve Socialist Modernization."

The conference pointed out: Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the archives work in our country developed vigorously in the 17 years preceding the Great Cultural Revolution. Organs to guide archives management and departments for safekeeping archives were



set up from the central down to the local levels; large quantities of valuable dossiers were collected, compiled, stored and supplied playing a positive role in socialist revolution and socialist construction; a contingent of archives workers who were both red and expert was trained. Practice showed that in the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution Chairman Mao's revolutionary line constantly occupied a dominant position in the State Archives Bureau and on the national archives work front; the achievements made in work were substantial and most of the archives work personnel were good or relatively good.

Lin Biao and the "gang of four" frenziedly sabotaged our country's archives work and totally negated the tremendous achievements made in the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution in our archives work by implementing the correct line. They slanderously charged that the State Archives Bureau had been pushing an "antiparty and antisocialist sinister line" and a "revisionist line" in national archives work. They threw the national archives work system into chaos, abandoned the system of effective rules and regulations, arbitrarily tampered with or burnt large quantities of important dossiers for the purpose of turning archives and archives work into their tools for usurping party and state power. On the one hand, they stole and destroyed archives to eliminate evidence in an attempt to conceal their ugly past; on the other hand, they manipulated, distorted and tampered with archives and used them to attack and persecute proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and leading party, government and military cadres at all levels.

After enthusiastic discussion, the conference clarified the right and wrong with regard to the line, ideology and theory concerning archives work which had been confounded by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The conference pointed out: To develop our archives work vigorously, it is necessary to uphold the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, uphold the party leadership, uphold the socialist principle of centralized management of party and state archives, uphold the principle of doing things in accordance with the nature and characteristics of archives work as well as objective law, and uphold the scientific rules and regulations governing archives work.

Representatives from many areas and units described their experience in the struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to protect the archives. The conference commended a number of model persons and advanced units who had upheld the system and principles of party and state archives work and waged determined struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to protect important party and state archives.

Based on the line, principles and policies formulated by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, the conference put forth the following main tasks on the archives work front in the next 2 or 3 years: To continue to criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in pushing the ultraleft line to sabotage our archives work so as to eliminate their pernicious influence and effect;



to uphold the principle of practice being the only criterion of truth, clarify thinking and the line, emancipate the mind, start up the machinery, study the new situation and new characteristics and solve the new problems arising in archives work; to speedily restore and consolidate archives work, conscientiously run archives facilities well, do a good job in filing scientific and technological dossiers, in filing official documents from departments concerned and in running archives rooms well; to train cadres in handling archives, improve science and techniques in handling archives, continue to raise the level of scientific management of archives and actively supply dossiers to serve socialist modernization.

A total of more than 300 persons attended the conference including responsible persons in charge of archives work from various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional CCP committees, responsible persons of general staff offices (rooms) of various departments under the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, and responsible persons of archives bureaus (departments) from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

AIR TRAFFIC BANNED OVER SOUTHERN HAINAN; MISSILE RECOVERY ATTEMPT SUSPECTED

Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 20 Aug 79 p 1

[Article: "Aircraft Banned From Southern Hainan Island Beginning Thursday"]

[Text] AFP, Beijing, 19 Aug--A figure who provides news for foreign diplomatic circles said here today that beginning Thursday the sea area off the extreme southern coast of Hainan Island will be a "prohibited zone" for air traffic.

This notice banning flights over Hainan Island in the South China Sea was given to Western embassies but did not imply any kind of threat. Nor was it clear whether shipping was to be banned and rerouted away from the island.

Western military observers stated that the fact that these measures had been taken could mean that preparations were being made to conduct a naval exercise in the South China Sea. Hainan Island is situated on the eastern edge of Beibu Bay which borders the northern Vietnamese coast and is a major Chinese naval base. The observers feel that the reason for banning flights in this region could also be an attempt to recover a guided missile, as China had announced last month that it would soon launch a missile. According to a statement by a reliable news source, China has already recovered three missiles on land.

CSO: 4005

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ARMY UNIT LAUNCHES NO-SMOKING CAMPAIGN, HEALTH HAZARD CITED

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 9 Aug 79 p 1

[Article: "CYL Members of the 3d Company of a Certain Unit Decide To Quit Smoking"]

[Text] Recently, the CYL members of the 3d Company of a certain antiaircraft battalion stationed on the Jiaodong [5231 2639] Peninsula launched a no-smoking movement. All of the 82 CYL members of the company who smoked have now quit smoking.

In the past, the smokers of the company were in the majority and at all the meetings smoke filled the air, butts were all over the place and it was unhealthy and a physical threat to everyone. Each month some of the comrades spent most of their allowance on cigarettes which created money problems for some individuals. When the no-smoking movement was launched, some of the comrades failed to grasp the significance of the idea of giving up smoking and felt that it did not really matter whether they smoked or not. Still other comrades felt that since they were already hooked, quitting would be too difficult. Taking aim at these problems, the CYL members held classes, put up wall posters and blackboard messages and strung banners to spread the word about non-smoking. After the movement began CYL member Liu Xisheng [0491 6807 5168], a notorious "smokestack," returned more than 3 jin of tobacco to his family. The CYL branch secretary, Chang Jintian [1603 6855 3944], and the deputy secretary, Liu Weixing [0491 5898 2502], had both been heavy smokers. Now, they lead the no-smoking movement. Veteran company commander Wang Qinrang [3769 6024 6245], a smoker for over 20 years, also decided to quit. In order to sustain the no-smoking movement, the CYL party branch teams and even individuals took certain steps and conducted regular inspections.

This no-smoking movement was a great success and today not one man in the entire company smokes.

CSO: 4005

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### MILITIA DECONTAMINATION UNITS STAND READY TO COUNTER CBR ATTACK

Guangzhou GUANGDONG in Chinese No 4, 1979 p 20

[Article: "Sentries in a Future Nuclear War"]

[Text] It is an early summer's day sometime in the future. The "enemy" has delivered a chemical attack against our cities and towns. The members of an anti-CBR unit don their gas masks and capes and in an orderly fashion enter the nuclear contaminated zone. The day is scorching hot and in less than 10 minutes they are drenched with sweat from head to toe. But they continue to carry out their orders in an energetic and precise manner, using their toxic agent detection packs and chemical analysis kits to conduct a post-nuclear strike inspection for contamination. Decontamination trucks aim their jets of cleansing agents at trees and buildings.

This is a training exercise undertaken by the anti-CBR battalion of the Guangzhou public health bureau. Since the battalion was created in March 1970, it has formed a backbone of militiamen who comprehend well, whose thinking is correct, and who possess a knowledge of mathematics, physics and chemistry. Whether in scorching summer heat or bitter winter cold, they conscientiously train hard. In addition to the ordinary anti-chemical equipment, they have water sprinkler trucks from surrounding units and converted them to decontamination vehicles. The municipal epidemic prevention unit's anti-chemical militiamen have also built air raid tunnels for 500 people that are highly effective against contamination. They have made toxic agent detection paper, pens, tubes and other simple detection devices which can be used for rapid detection of toxic agents.

The anti-CBR militia are complying with Chairman Hua's instructions to bolster the capability to defend against CBR warfare and to be prepared against future war of aggression and constantly train to upgrade their military proficiency.

CSO: 4005

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### 'RENMIN RIBAO' REPRINTS 'HUBEI RIBAO' ARTICLE ON TRUTH CRITERION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 79 p 1 HK

[Excerpts from 12 August HUBEI RIBAO commentator's article: "Leading Organs and Leading Cadres Must Do Particularly Well in Making up for the Missed Lesson"]

[Text] The discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth has already unfolded in a number of basic level units in our province. Judging by the actual situation in these units, it is indeed essential to make up for this missed lesson. This is something which has a notable role in stimulating the basic level cadres and masses to further smash the spiritual shackles of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," emancipate their minds, and correctly understand and resolutely implement the spirit and policies of the third plenum. To launch this discussion everywhere in the basic levels, the party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership, and in particular the leading organs and leading cadres must first make up for the missed lesson.

The situation is very plain. Leading organs and leading cadres occupy positions of leadership, and what attitude they take towards this discussion and whether they have clarified the problems which arose in the discussion in the previous stage are not only issues concerned with the leading organs and leading cadres themselves; more important, they are issues related to whether a department, a prefecture or a county can act according to the principles and policies of the third plenum, and to whether this discussion can be expanded under leadership and in a planned way throughout the basic levels. If we fail to seriously launch the discussion among the leading organs and leading cadres, to break down the ossification and semi-ossification of thinking, and to correct the ideological line, it is not possible to adopt effective measures and get a vigorous grasp of the discussion in the basic levels. In that case, even if the discussion is launched in the basic levels, since the leaders do not know how things stand or lack a clear idea on certain issues, they will be unable to give correct answers to questions raised by the basic levels in the course of the discussion and will be unable to lead the discussion to greater depth or to achieve the results it should. When basic level cadres talk about emancipating the mind, some of them often



say: "If the upper levels emancipate their minds, I can too." These words are obviously wrong, because in emancipating the mind one cannot simply act in accordance with the attitude of the upper levels. However, from another point of view, how well the leading organs and leading cadres have done in emancipating their mind certainly has a great influence on the lower and basic levels; it may either stimulate or suppress emancipation of the mind in the lower levels, and the fact that some comrades talk in this way is to a certain extent reasonable, in view of the failure of the upper levels to emancipate their minds and in the light of the leadership lagging behind the masses. It can be seen that it is extremely essential for the leading organs and leading cadres to seriously make up for the missed lesson in the discussion on the criterion of truth. This will help to eliminate the situation of "obstructing the middle" which exists in certain places, and to stimulate the whole party from top to bottom and the leaders and the masses to emancipate their minds and correct their ideological line, which will facilitate the merging of people's thinking in upper and lower levels into the spirit of the third plenum and the second session of the Fifth NPC, so that everyone will truly work in concert to promote the four modernizations.

Judging things by the actual situation, it is also imperative to launch the discussion on the criterion of truth among the leading organs and leading cadres. We should say that the majority of leading comrades understand the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth, and have also applied this principle to comprehend the principles and policies of the third plenum. As a result they have clear-cut understanding and attitude and are able to actively and seriously implement the spirit of the third plenum. However, some comrades in the leading organs and leadership groups by no means have a clear idea of this basic principle, or else they say that they understand it but actually fail to understand it when they encounter actual problems, with the result that they waver uncertainly when they meet with interference from "left" or right. This state of affairs not only causes these leading organs and leaders all kinds of worries in the course of implementing the principles and policies of the third plenum, but is also certain to fill them with all kinds of worries in the course of expanding the discussion throughout the basic levels.

The key to leading organs and leading cadres making up for the missed lesson on the criterion of truth lies in further solving the problem of ideological understanding. The leaders in some places act slowly and dare not freely allow the masses to launch the discussion on the criterion of truth, and when the upper levels want them to organize and grasp selected points there, they even politely refuse. They say that things are relatively quiet in their area, and if they allow the masses to launch the discussion on the criterion of truth they are afraid that this will cause arguments between dissenting opinions over theoretical, practical and policy issues; if not handled well, these will create ideological confusion. This is an erroneous view. In fact, a sharp and fierce struggle unfolded long ago over theoretical, practical and policy issues between the correct line of Marxism-Leninism-

Mao Zedong Thought and the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and due to the effect of this struggle, various dissenting views long ago existed among the cadres and masses on certain issues. Should we close our eyes to the facts and avoid the contradictions, or squarely face the facts and solve the contradictions? The discussion now being launched by the cadres and masses on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth takes the approach of squarely facing the facts and solving the contradictions, which is without doubt the scientific approach of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. On what should we rely to distinguish between right and wrong and between true and false in people's various dissenting opinions on certain theoretical, policy and practical issues (including certain historical incidents and the experiences and lessons of history)? To judge this, we can only rely on the practice of society and on the results we have already gained from practice. We must uphold everything which the test of practice has proven correct and discard everything which the test of practice has proven incorrect. Only thus can we truly succeed in unifying people's thinking. Clearly, launching the discussion on the criterion of truth among the cadres and masses is not "the source of confusion" as some people claim, but is actually "the root of turning confusion to order."

Some comrades worry: In launching the discussion on the criterion of truth in the basic levels, if the basic level cadres and masses apply practice to test the words of the leaders and the instructions of the upper levels, will this result in nobody obeying the leaders' words and cause difficulties in leading work? In the past, under the influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," certain leading cadres lacked democratic work style and were accustomed to the style of "I and you do"; the lower levels and the masses could only obey submissively and were not allowed to put forward any objections; the lower levels also were accustomed to the style of "we must do whatever the upper levels say," and carried out instructions to the letter without bothering to investigate the actual situation in their localities. The work style of subjectivism and compulsory orders thus developed. Launching the discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth is actually a prescription for curing the style of certain leaders in pursuing subjectivism and issuing compulsory orders, and also provides the masses with a weapon for resisting this bad style of work. This is an excellent affair, not a bad affair, for improving the work style and methods of the leadership, the better to lead the masses to fulfill the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### 'ZHONGGUO GIANGLIAN BAO' PROMOTES 'CRITERION OF TRUTH'

Beijing XINHUA in English 0159 GMT 4 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 4 (XINHUA)--The discussion of whether practice is the sole criterion for verifying truth should be extended among the young people, says an editorial in today's CHINA YOUTH NEWS.

This discussion has taken place on a nation-wide scale for more than a year, the editorial says. "This is a great movement of the emancipation of thinking, a movement of education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and it has exerted a great influence and pushed forward work in all fields," it says.

The editorial praises the communist youth league organization of Huangbizhuang people's commune for organizing the young people to discuss the question.

An article alongside the editorial says that when the party's policies "to each according to his labour" and "fixed responsibility for every working peasant" were restored in the commune after the downfall of the "gang of four," some people thought that signalled a rightist tendency and a retreat. But discussions organized among the young people enabled them to see that violations of the policies had led to reduced farm output in the past, while implementation of the policies has led to high labour enthusiasm among the peasants and greater production. They understood that they previously had questioned the correctness of the policies because of the influence of the ultra-left line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They realized that "to determine whether a policy is right or wrong, the criterion is not whether it was once subject to criticism or not. The true criterion is the test of practice and whether it helps promote production."

The editorial says that, "The ideological line of the young people is an important question that will determine whether they will be able to shoulder the glorious task of achieving modernization."

It points out that, "Our great socialist cause is advancing rapidly and our motherland is full of vitality. How to judge the present situation, how to understanding the policies of the party and the state, how to distinguish erroneous thinking from what should be done to adhere to the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought--all this related to the fundamental question, i.e., what is the criterion for testing truth."

The editorial quotes the following statement from last December's communique of the third plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China: "For a party, a country or a nation, if everything had to be done according to books and thinking became ossified, progress would become impossible, life itself would stop and party and country would perish."

The editorial says that democracy should be given full scope during the discussions, and after comparing different views and making studies, the young people will be able to arrive at correct conclusions.

CSO: 4020

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### 'BEIJING RIBAO' CALLS FOR GOOD SOCIAL MORALITY

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 79 p 2 HK

[Article by Cha Hai [0643 3189]: "Please Do Not..."]

[Text] In public places, on both sides of the street and in some particular places, we often see the words "please do not..." This is advice or compulsory regulations given by the administrative organs on behalf of people, telling people what and what not to do. The majority of people strictly observe the regulations and have cultivated habits. However, some people have turned a blind eye to these regulations, seemed to want to act as heroes in disobeying "please do not.." and have gone out of their way to do the opposite. In fact, they have improperly "sought the limelight" and tried to act like heroes.

"Please do not spit!" Although the reason has been publicized many times in the newspapers and broadcasts, some people still spit everywhere. Some people know that they are wrong but they try to spit quickly to avoid being noticed by people around them.

"Please be quiet!" This notice is seen in theaters and meeting places. Violations of this notice are frequently found. When people listen to reports, some whisper and comment. They do not listen but interrupt other people. In theaters, some people discuss the particulars of a play while it is going on and engage in agitated and excited comment. The audience around them is forced to "listen only to their comments and cannot hear the performers." A happy event is thus spoiled.

To keep the air fresh, the notice "please do not smoke" has been put up in many public places. Ignoring this salutary notice, some people smoke and are carefree and content. When people draw their attention to the words "please do not..." They show their "heroic nature," become arrogant and say with frowning brows: "Why are you interfering?" When they are prohibited by the management personnel, they will curse "damn it!" to show that they will not "yield" to anyone.

These activities are prohibited because they run counter to the will of the people and are incompatible with socialist morality. Instead of good, they do harm to other people.



Furthermore, "please do not" often constitutes an objective law which reflects things. It is good advice which is given in the light of previous lessons. It tells people what and what not to do. The wording of "please do not" is very polite and its meaning is profound. If people turn a deaf ear to the advice "please do not," they may be disgusting to others and even cause serious threats to production, livelihood and the lives and property of people. If you do not believe this, please look at these examples:

"Please do not drive fast!" Some people turn a deaf ear to this advice and drive very fast. In emergencies, they cannot stop and will be injured. Other notices read: "no fire allowed; please do not smoke!" If one does not pay attention to this advice and smokes near inflammable and explosive material, an accident may happen. "Deep water, rapid current--please do not swim!" People who do not pay attention to this advice may drown. There is more advice. We must not regard this good advice acquired at the price of people's lives as unimportant.

In fact, the advice of "please do not..." is closely related with the shifting of the work emphasis of the party and with the great cause of the four modernizations. Today, when the masses are embarking on the new long march with one heart and one mind, they long for a stable environment and good social order to achieve development. However, when some people turn a deaf ear to the advice "please do not..." and do things which run counter to the people's will or which are detrimental to other people or themselves, they will adversely affect stability, unity and the four modernizations and cause loss to the normal progress of all work. Therefore, everyone must observe the advice of "please do not," uphold the socialist legal system, abide by social conventions and have good virtues. We must spontaneously observe the advice of "please do not..." Since it is beneficial to other people and ourselves, we must encourage each other to observe it.

In the final analysis, we must not do what is prohibited in "please do not..."

CSO: 4005

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### 'XINHUA' COMMENTS ON BEIJING MEASURES AGAINST JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Beijing XINHUA in English 0110 GMT 1 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)--The idea of reforming young people by building up their self-respect and encouraging them to improve their behaviour is being put into practice in Beijing's ten "work-study" schools for juvenile delinquents. One thousand three hundred students are now attending such schools.

In a XINHUA interview today, deputy principal Xu Yinglung of the western city district work-study school said that of the 200 students in his school, many had made obvious progress since they entered the school six months before and 30 had won the title of activist--a title given in recognition of a good showing in study, discipline and social responsibility.

His school has 170 boys and 30 girls, ranging from 13 to 17 years of age. They were sent here by parents or school teachers.

Xu, 58, worked with juvenile delinquents before the cultural revolution. He and other teachers proposed the re-opening of these schools soon after the fall of the "gang of four." There were three such schools before 1966. All were closed during the cultural revolution.

"I like the work here," he said. "The children are like buds damaged by pests. When we get rid of the pests the buds will blossom." He is convinced that society has to be responsible for its young people.

Wang Jin, a 17-year-old schoolboy who was involved in indecent behaviour, theft and gang fighting before he was sent to the school, was one of the activists cited and was recently elected chairman of the students' union of the school. On July 1 he was accepted as a member of the communist youth league--the organisation for advanced youth in this country.

Arrogant and bullying when he first went there, Wang Jin had the idea he could start a gang fight and overpower the teacher if he was disciplined.

His teacher, however, did not fall into his trap, but, instead, praised him in front of the class when he did something good. "This praise," Wang said, "was something I hadn't heard for ten years and it marked the beginning of a change in me."

Wang Jin made steady progress. Bit by bit, he told his teacher about his past wrongdoings and handed in all his gang fighting weapons.

Li Zhiqiang, 16, was another student who had made obvious progress. He said, "I liked gang fighting. I went against anything my teachers said and I'd beaten up almost everyone of them.

"I trusted nobody before I came to the school. But now I do trust my teacher here," Li said. The students at the school go home once every two weeks. No one has failed to come back on time.

When asked about his ideas for the future, Li said that he wanted to go to [the] university after he graduated from the school.

Experienced teachers were chosen from various schools to work in these work-study schools. The students here attend 24 hours of classes every week, at which the same subjects are taught as in ordinary middle schools. They also do between three and six half-days of physical labour. All the schools elect students councils. They have science activities, sports, picnics, music, drama and film shows as part of their school activities. The students also have libraries and chess rooms.

The municipal education bureau, which is in charge of juvenile delinquents, reports that about 75 percent of those graduated from work-study schools before the cultural revolution did not become second-offenders and in some cases went on to make important contributions when they began work.

CSO: 4020

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### EDUCATION MINISTRY ISSUES CIRCULAR ON REGULATIONS FOR STUDENTS

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0201 GMT 31 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] 31 Aug--The Ministry of Education recently issued a circular to the education bureaus of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on the implementation of the newly promulgated "Regulations for Middle School Students (draft for trial use)" and "Regulations for Primary School Students (draft for trial use)." The circular urges educational administrative departments at all levels and all middle schools and primary schools to thoroughly publicize the new regulations, conduct education in them, strengthen leadership over their implementation and see that they are observed.

The circular points out: "Regulations for Middle School Students" and "Regulations for Primary School Students" state the basic ideological and moral demands for middle and primary school students set by the party and the state. They are the codes of conduct which every middle school student or primary school student must observe at school and in everyday life. The Ministry of Education promulgated regulations for middle and primary school students in 1955 and 1963. Those regulations played a positive role in fostering good moral character and promoting good conduct among youth. However, those regulations were trampled on and good conduct was perverted when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were on the rampage. It is presently necessary to prepare new regulations for middle school and primary school students and put them into practice on a trial basis.

The circular demands: All localities should concentrate their efforts to educate students in the new regulations, give thorough publicity to the objectives and significance of the regulations and expound the meaning of each regulation in the light of reality. We should make students clearly understand what they should do and what they should not do and raise their consciousness in observing the regulations.

The circular calls on teachers to play a leading role in the implementation of the regulations.

The circular demands: We should bring the role of the Communist Youth League and the Young Pioneers into full play and mobilize CYL members and Young Pioneers to vie to be models in the observance of the regulations. Society's entire strength should be widely mobilized to implement the regulations for students, foster new practices and train the new generation.

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### EDUCATION MINISTER TALKS WITH PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0840 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] The 29 August ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO placed on the front page a report by (Xiao Chongyin), A Talk About Three-Good Students Now That School Has Begun--on Young Pioneers' Interview With Uncle Jiang Nanxiang, Minister of Education." On the afternoon of 17 August, 10 Young Pioneers of the (Huangchengkeng) primary school of the Xicheng District, Beijing Municipality, came to the Ministry of Education and called on Uncle Jiang Nanxiang, minister of education. They put a bright red scarf on the neck of Uncle Jiang, who in return cordially shook hands with each Young Pioneer. An affectionate conversation then ensued.

Uncle Jiang Nanxiang said that now that school has begun, I wish you all to be good in ideology, study and health. He said that the "Rules for Primary School Students" will be put into effect. Like the song "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention," the "Rules for Primary School Students" should be sung and lived. We have 150 million primary school students, more than the population of many countries. If all primary school students observe discipline, the general mood of society will be good."

Finally, Uncle Jiang told these Young Pioneers: I wish you all to strive to be good in ideology, study and health and act in accordance with the "Rules for Primary School Students."

CSO: 4005



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### NEW PRIMARY, MIDDLE SCHOOL REGULATIONS

Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 1 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)--Following are the full texts of the regulations for students in China's primary and middle schools which have gone into effect on a trial basis today throughout the country.

#### Regulations for the Middle School Students (Draft for Trial Use)

1. Love the motherland and the people, support the Chinese Communist Party. Study diligently and be ready to contribute to socialist modernization.
2. Get to school on time, don't be late to class, don't leave school ahead of time, don't be absent without good reason.
3. Pay attention in class, use your brain and do your homework conscientiously.
4. Take exercise regularly, and participate in sports and other recreational activities.
5. Pay attention to hygiene, don't smoke or drink, and don't spit.
6. Take part in physical labour and lead a simple, plain life.
7. Observe school discipline and public order, and obey the law.
8. Respect your teachers, cooperate with your school-mates, be polite and do not swear or fight.
9. Love the collective, protect public property, do nothing harmful to the collective or to individuals.
10. Be modest and honest, and correct the mistake you make.

Regulations for Primary School Students (Draft for Trial Use)

1. Love the motherland and the people, study hard and make progress every day.
2. Be punctual at school and don't miss classes.
3. Pay attention in class and do your home work conscientiously.
4. Take exercise regularly, and participate in sports and other recreational activities.
5. Pay attention to hygiene, dress neatly and do not spit.
6. Love physical labour, and do everything you can by yourself.
7. Observe school discipline and public order.
8. Respect your teachers, cooperate with your school-mates, be polite, do not swear or fight.
9. Be concerned with the collective, protect public property and return anything you find.
10. Tell the truth and mend your ways if [you] make mistakes.

Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY, CHINA YOUTH NEWS, BEIJING DAILY and GUANGMING DAILY frontpage support for the new regulations.

CSO: 4020

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### 'ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO' DISCUSSES PROPER GUIDANCE FOR YOUTH

Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 4 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA)--Bringing up young people to face realities in society rather than bypass problems will have a decisive effect on China's ability to raise wise people able to modernize the country, says Hu Xiaoding of Beijing University in an article in today's CHINA YOUTH NEWS.

The article follows up a discussion which went on in early May in Shanghai about how students should be taught about things that were still bad in society. The discussion had been touched off by a middle school student's composition about a beggar he encountered on a busy street.

The article points out that there are two ways of guiding young people. One is to guide them to see society through real life and raise their understanding and the other is to limit their thinking to formula and conclusions taken only from books.

It is not a bad thing for young people to doubt, says Hu Xiaoding. Only through questioning can they do away with error and superstition and reach an awakening and only through questioning can they understand, grasp and develop science and truth.

The article notes that the dark aspects of society do exist and that it is useless to bypass them. China has just embarked on a modernization programme and the evil influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has not been cleansed completely. There are serious problems with regard to leading cadres' privilege and bureaucracy. The ghost of feudalism still suppresses the people's revolutionary ardour and both the living standards and cultural life of the people are far from satisfactory. So why can't these be changed or improved through questioning and questioning is the starting point for distinguishing right from wrong and a step leading to truth.

The existence of beggars in socialist society argues against the superiority of the socialist system and shows the backwardness in China's production and that improvements have to be made. However, the essential and main

aspect of a matter, for instance, the superiority of socialism, remains unchanged. If the non-essential and minor aspect of a matter is neglected it may develop into the major aspect. In the early 1950s the superiority of the socialist system was evident and people relaxed their vigilance against leftist tendencies, causing many setbacks in the country's economy so that it deteriorated to the edge of bankruptcy during the time of the "gang of four."

If the young people were not led to see society in every aspect, they would not realize their responsibility in reforming it, nor would they be mentally prepared to overcome difficulties they might encounter in achieving the four modernizations, the article says.

In conclusion, the article notes that though today's young people are naive, they are not conservative: even though they lack training in Marxist theory they are not confused by the "gang of four's" fake Marxism. They do however lack personal experience of the contrast between the old and the new society, but are less restricted by feudalism.

Hu Xiaoding goes on to note that though they are less knowledgeable than earlier generations, they are diligent in studying and that though today's young people tend to go to extremes, they are candid and dare to speak their minds. The article calls on teachers and all others responsible for guiding the young people to give them sound guidance.

CSO: 4020

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### BEIJING REOPENS HUI NATIONALITY MIDDLE SCHOOL

Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 1 Sep 79 CW

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)--Beijing's Hui Ming (Hui nationality) Middle School opened the new school year today and enrolled 180 new students, mostly Hui children.

It was also an occasion for celebration with the restoration of the name of the school, which was changed in the cultural revolution by ultra-leftists who called it "nationalist."

Letters of congratulation came from people living in the Hui district where the school is located, as well as from former graduates and leading Moslems.

With buildings repaired and new equipment, the school has also welcomed back its experienced teachers of Hui nationality. It now has a total enrollment of 1,500. The newly appointed President Su Baosheng, 46, and party secretary Qian Jingbo, 45, were all graduates from this school.

Founded immediately after liberation, the school was the first of its kind in Beijing. Its first students, all Hui children, came from families of illiterate peddlers, rickshawmen, and beef and mutton sellers, since these were the professions followed by most of the Huis in Beijing at that time. Hui students whose families could not afford tuition received grants-in-aid and sometimes clothing. Today many of Beijing's Hui people are factory and government workers, technicians and teachers as well as peasants in the suburbs.

In the 17 years that followed liberation, large numbers of graduates from this school took up posts as teachers and government cadres both in Beijing and in the Hui regions in the northwest.

CSO: 4020



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### EDUCATION MINISTRY ISSUES SCHOOL REGULATIONS

Beijing XINHUA in English 12:00 GMT 31 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA)--New regulations for students in China's middle and primary schools have been issued by the Ministry of Education and go into effect on a trial basis on September 1 throughout the country.

Moral education of school students is emphasized in the new regulations.

Both ten-item sets of regulations urge students to love the motherland, love the people, study diligently, take regular exercise, pay attention to hygiene, observe school discipline and public order, love physical labour, respect their teachers and work closely with their school-mates. Students are also called on to be polite to others, not to swear and fight, to protect public property, be modest and honest and to correct their faults.

Such regulations had been issued twice in the past before the cultural revolution, and are considered to have played an important role in teaching youth. However, they were suppressed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and good conduct and study habits among students largely disappeared.

An accompanying circular has been dispatched to educational bureaus throughout China.

It points out that the regulations will be important to the full implementation of the party's educational policy and for students in schools to develop morally, intellectually and physically. Good conduct is to be taught from childhood, so young people can resist the damaging influence of non-proletarian ideologies and life-styles.

"Patience must be exercised with students who disobey the regulations and they must be encouraged to correct their mistakes. Appropriate punishment may be given to those who disobey the regulations flagrantly or who refuse to mend their ways."

The new regulations are written in clear, simple language and will be set to music.

CSO: 4020

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### 'XINHUA' INTERVIEWS OFFICIAL ON BEIJING STUDENTS, EXAMINATIONS

Beijing XINHUA in English 0209 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)--China's national college entrance examination last month, judging by the Beijing candidates, "contain some encouraging signs, while not being satisfactory." This was stated by a spokesman of the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Higher Education in an interview with XINHUA today.

Almost 6,000 of Beijing's 128,900 sitting for the tests will go to China's key universities and colleges, where the teaching staff is more competent and teaching facilities better. Another 5,000, with slightly lower marks, will enter ordinary schools of higher learning. Schools of science and engineering set the minimum admission standard as total of 280 marks out of 500, and schools of liberal arts 310.

A total of 99,000 applied for science and engineering. Among them, 79 got marks of at least 400. Of the 29,900 candidates applying for liberal arts, 17 achieved similar results. In sharp contrast, the poorest candidates got only 20 or 30. "This polarization shows us the degree of damage done to education by the 'gang of four,'" the spokesman of the higher education bureau said.

Eighty percent of the Beijing candidates graduated from middle schools this year. They were studying in primary schools when, in 1973, the "gang of four" started a movement against what was called the "absolute authority of teachers." A young man in northeast China was made a national hero overnight for handing in blank examination papers and a Beijing school girl, for revolting against her teacher. In Beijing, 200,000 square metres of classroom windows were smashed.

"It is true that many young people have worked very hard since the overthrow of the gang. Unfortunately, they started from a very poor basis.

"But it is encouraging to discover many students who studied hard despite the general disorder in schools before 1976," he said.

One such student is 17-year-old Wei Yi, who got a total of 440 marks, with 100 in physics, 94 in mathematics and 85 in chemistry. He was one of the five or six students in his class who refused to revolt against the teachers and continued to attend class.

Liu Shaoqi's youngest daughter will study in the Department of Biology at Beijing University. She achieved a total of 412.8 marks.

Liu Xiaoxiao, 18, was separated from her parents shortly after the cultural revolution began and the party provided an allowance of 35 yuan per month for her upbringing until her mother, Wang Guangmei, was released early this year. "I suffered a lot of discrimination because of what was said about my parents," she said. "But my teachers were good and I was determined to study to be useful to my country."

Best entrance results were produced by 27-year-old Gu Chongzhi, who got total of 441 marks. He had worked on a forestry farm for eleven years. "Most of my spare time went into study. I had made up my mind to become a man like my father. He's an economist, he continued studying socialist economics even when he was forced to go through fire during the cultural revolution," he told XINHUA.

"My father and I have the same understanding: work hard so China can catch up with the most advanced in the world," he said.

CSO: 4020

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### 'ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO' CALLS FOR TEACHING YOUTHS ETHICS

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 27 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Aug--A front-page commentary in the 23 August issue of ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO said that education on ethics has been conducted with varying degrees of success in the 2 months since the convocation of a discussion meeting on communist ethics in which youths and teenagers from 12 cities--Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Shenyang, Guangzhou, Harbin, Wuhan, Xian, Taiyuan and Zhongqing--participated. The fine practice of studying hard making contributions to the four modernizations and safeguarding social ethics has been carried forward among the masses of youths and teenagers.

Entitled "Shoulder Historical Responsibility and Grasp Education on Ethics Well," the commentary by a contributing commentator says that since party committees have paid attention to education on ethics among youths and teenagers, an excellent situation has emerged in this work.

The commentary says that CYL organizations have played an increasingly prominent role in this work because they have a clear orientation, are determined and have taken the initiative. The CYL organizations of Shanghai Municipality and other cities have run study classes for cadres in order to help them to do away with inert ideas.

The Tianjin Municipal CYL Committee held a special meeting to sum up experience in the work of helping backward youths and teenagers. Thanks to this work, many youths in Tianjin have changed their ways. Many who liked to fight are now working hard for the four modernizations; many who were pickpockets are now shock-force members in production; and many who were heads of fighting gangs are now heads of shock brigades. Tianjin's experience shows that the majority of backward youths and teenagers can be transformed.

Shanghai, Shenyang and other cities have also paid attention to doing ideological education work among neighborhood youths and teenagers, using streets as the main place to conduct education on ethics among youths and teenagers. Organizations for educating neighborhood youths and teenagers

have been gradually restored in some cities. In short, however, the number of neighborhood CYL organizations and institutes for educating youths and teenagers is short of the need, thus becoming a weak link in the current drive to teach them ethics.

In conclusion, the commentary says that the work of conducting education on communist ethics among youths and teenagers has made a good start. However, this work has developed unevenly and has a weak link. In places where this work has been done relatively well, they face the problem of how to sustain it. Some local CYL committees have conducted investigations and summed up their experiences in this work, pointing out that there was a need for them to enhance their understanding, overcome fearing difficulties and slackening in efforts, and brace up in order to shoulder the historical responsibility of transforming the society and people.

CSO: 4005



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### AMERICAN EMIGRE HAS BOOK PUBLISHED

Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)--Sidney Shapiro, an American from New York, who came to China in 1947, married a Chinese actress and journalist, and became a Chinese citizen, has just published a book about his years in China.

The book, "An American in China," a hard cover edition of 281 pages, has many photo illustrations. It is published by New World Press, Beijing and will be on sale in all English-speaking countries.

Shapiro witnessed land reform, the Korean war, the transformation of the capitalist industry and commerce, the great leap forward, the creation of the communes, the break with the Soviet Union and the cultural revolution.

New World Press describes "An American in China" as "a unique and fascinating account of thirty years in the world's most populous and exciting country as seen by an American from the inside."

Shapiro works as a translator of Chinese fiction and is on the editorial board of "China Pictorial," he has translated into English such modern Chinese novels as Ba Jin's "The Family," Chao Shu-li's "Rhymes of Li Yu-tsai" and Mao Dun's short story collection "Spring Silkworms." He recently completed a translation of the Chinese epic "Outlaws of the Marsh."

CNO: 4020

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### ALL-CHINA TRADE UNION DISCUSSES WORKERS' SPARETIME EDUCATION

Beijing XINHUA in English 0213 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)--The All-China Trade Unions Federation held a discussion on sparetime education of workers in Beijing recently, according to today's GUANGMING DAILY.

The discussion covered the principles of sparetime education and the specific tasks of trade unions in promoting it during the three year readjustment period.

According to incomplete figures from 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, workers with junior middle schooling or less account for 81.4 per cent of the country's total number of workers, and some of them are illiterate or only semi-literate.

At the meeting some specific proposals were put forward concerning, especially, the training of the young workers who started work after 1966, and literacy campaign among some older workers in the coal and communications industries, light industry, and in rural industry and forestry.

The training of young workers who had little schooling and few skills because of disruption by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" should concentrate on junior middle school courses and primary technical education, the paper said. The meeting required that all illiteracy among adult workers be wiped out by the end of 1980.

The discussion called on all large and medium-sized cities and large enterprises to run sparetime universities or advanced technical schools to raise the level of senior middle school graduates.

Workers should be organized for full-time or part-time study wherever possible, it was agreed.

CSO: 4020

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### BRIEFS

**XIZANG RELICS EXCAVATION**--Excavation of ruins of a neolithic age village in Changdu Prefecture, Xizang, has officially begun. It is of great value to studying the migration, distribution and extended culture of ancient peoples of Xizang, as well as the extended relationship between the Tibetan culture and the cultures of the upper and middle reaches of the Huanghe. The ruins were accidentally discovered in the summer of 1977. Since last year, several thousand pieces of relics, including stone vessels, earthenware, ornaments and other items have been found over an area of more than 1,000 square meters. Study of these relics revealed that the ruins were once an aboriginal village whose inhabitants lived in the neolithic age, about 4,000 years ago. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW]

**PUBLICATION CHANGES**--As of 1 September, the following changes will be made in the publication of our special pages: 1. The "literature," "history" and "philosophy" pages will be published once a week instead of every other week. 2. The "economics" and "management science" pages will be merged and published under the new name "economics and management" (weekly); "cultural relics and archaeology" will merge with "history." 3. The "scientific techniques," "agricultural science" and "medical science" pages will be merged and published under the new name "science and technology" (biweekly). 4. The "educational science" and "language reform" pages will be canceled. Relevant topics will be published on other pages. 5. The new order of publication is: Tuesday: "history"; Wednesday: "literature"; Thursday: "philosophy"; Friday: "science and technology" and the "science" supplement (to be published in alternative weeks); Saturday: "economics and management"; Sunday: "east wind." [Signed] GUANGMING RIBAO editorial department. [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 79 p 2 HK]

**PRISONERS' FAMILIES VISIT**--"To strengthen education and reform work for prisoners, the Beijing Municipal Reform-Through-Labor Administration Bureau has restored the precultural revolution period's work methods of inviting prisoners' family members to visit the Beijing prison's socks factory and to meet with prisoners there and of coordinating the family members' visits with education work for prisoners. The work methods have produced relatively good results. "On 6 June, the leadership of the Beijing prison's socks factory invited 30 family members of 15 prisoners to visit

the prison." The leadership of the prison's socks factory explained in detail the situation of the prisoners' labor, study, livelihood and ideological remoulding to the family members, propagated the party's reform-through-labor policy and called on the family members to reason with and admonish the prisoners and not to reprimand them in an oversimplified way. "Accompanied by superintendent cadres, the family members visited the prisoners' production workshops, wards, kitchen, hospital, supply station and library. After this, administrative and education cadres discussed the prisoners' manifestations of transformation with the family members and let the family members have private meetings with the prisoners. Lastly, the cadres organized the family members to attend a forum. Through the visits, the family members saw with their own eyes the fine living and labor conditions, the clean and well-balanced environment and the orderly sequence of remoulding work. They were surprised to see this and expressed satisfaction with the conditions." [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Aug 79 HK]

TAIWAN JOURNALIST PERSONNEL RELEASED--Beijing, 27 Aug--A week ago XINHUA News Agency reported that Chen Wanzhen, a young female reporter from Taiwan who was currently visiting the United States, staged a hunger strike in front of the "North American Affairs Coordination Committee," a Taiwan organization in New York, to protest the Taiwan authorities' closing of the Taiwan journal CURRENT of which she was chief editor and for arresting her colleagues Yang Yurong and Chen Bowen. Now, according to Taiwan press reports, the Taiwan authorities released Yang Yurong and Chen Bowen on bail on 23 August. Wu Zheland, another chief editor of CURRENT, after an investigation, was also released on bail at the same time. According to UPI, because Chen Wanzhen became very weak on the 12th day of her hunger strike, she was taken by friends to a hospital for treatment. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1812 GMT 27 Aug 79 OW]

LOGIC SOCIETY FOUNDED--Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA)--The China logic society was founded at a second national logic forum held here between August 23 and 29. More than 70 papers on formal, mathematical and dialectical logic and on the history of logic and scientific methods in logic were presented at the forum. More than 230 representatives from 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions attended. They adopted a constitution and elected a 45-member council of the society. In discussing how to make logic serve China's four modernizations, the forum participants observed that China had lagged behind in this field. In addition to developing the study of logic, teaching material on logic should be reformed, they said. Some representatives were against the use of logic symbols, saying that would turn formal logic into mathematical logic. They also called for paying attention to combining popularization with the raising of standards. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 2 Sep 79 OW]

GREAT HALL OPENED--Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)--Some 210,000 visitors, including more than 4,600 foreign guests, Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan have visited Beijing's Great Hall of the People since it opened to the public on July 15. The Great Hall of the People was built in just ten months. Construction started in October 1958 and was completed by August 1959. It has three main sections: in the west section, a 10,000 seat auditorium with thirty smaller halls, in the north, a 5,000 seat banqueting hall, and in the south section are the offices of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. Thirty smaller halls are named after all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of China and are decorated in the style of the region after which they are named. Now open to the public are the lobby, the banqueting hall, the reception hall, the auditorium and nine of the regional halls, including the Sichuan Hall, the Liaoning Hall, the Taiwan Hall and the Guangdong Hall. Guides are provided. Embassies, foreign guests and delegations visiting China are now able to book the Great Hall for banquets, cocktail parties and receptions. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0347 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW]

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